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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

F. ROSS, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily ...ivered (by week), 20 cents; subscribers by mail ...r, $10 00).

Communications designed for publication should be ...ssed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address ...MMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

e Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, con- ...g all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and ...ific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the ...

...MS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (52 Issues), ...00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to ...etter up of the Club.

...ney must always accompany the order, and in no ...se can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1873. NO. 173.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Sent to parties irregularly from the Postoffice, &c.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually as Absolute Protection Against Loss by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

...ceedings of the Legislature.

Busy Day—Bills Returned by the Governor for Amendment — Another Healthy Veto—The Starch Taken Right Out of Speculative Legislation—Over Sixteen Hundred Acts Rendered Void by Non-Payment of Enrolment Tax.

...cial to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 1, 1873.

...his has been a heavy day's work, the House ...ding three sessions, and the Senate pushing the ...gthy calendar published yesterday. The new ...te Treasury bill was passed in the Senate with ... votes against it.

...numerous bills were returned from the Governor ... amendment. The work in the State Department ...paring these bills for the approval of the Gov...or is immense. The Secretary of State, M. S. ...ay, is compelled to be in his official apartments ...ll very late every night.

...The greatest veto of the season came on to-day, ...d has put a complete quietus on all bills which ...ve been passed with a speculative view. It cuts ...rt the extension of the time of payment of enter... tax. This bill, "an act extending the time ... the payment of the enrolment tax on certain ...s heretofore passed," is one of the most extenve ever passed by any Legislature. If the same ...ll been signed by his Excellency, no less than six... hundred and twenty-two bills heretofore passby the Legislature would have been brought into ...sistence. All private bills are subject to an enrolnt tax, which is required to be paid within one ... from its approval; but if the same ...ot paid the bill becomes null and void. The folving bills would have been re-enacted if the proed bill had become a law: Two hundred and ...ty-nine bills of a miscellaneous character; two ...ndred and forty relating to railroad companies; ...e hundred and thirty-seven relating to mining ...panies; one hundred and thirty-one relating to ...nufacturing companies; one hundred and sixty ...ating to coal companies; one hundred and five ...ating to iron companies; eighty-eight relating to ...ter and gas companies; eighty-eight relating to ...urance companies; sixty-six relating to banks, ...ings institutions, trust and safe deposit companies; forty-four relating to bridge companies; forty-three relating to turnpike companies; ...rty-five relating to improvement companies; four ...teen relating to building associations; four relating to ...nsportation companies; three relating to loan ...panies; thirty-one relating to ferries; twenty-...e relating to market companies; nineteen relating ... land companies; nineteen relating to ...igation companies; sixteen relating to ...ilroad companies; fourteen relating to ...-operative associations; fourteen relating ...hotel companies; ten relating to printing companies; ten relating to cemeteries; nine relating to fire ...panies; six relating to express companies; three ...lating to divorces—embracing in all sixteen hun...d and seventy-two. The Governor's refusing to give his assent to such an immense ...mber of bills met the general approval of the ...mbers.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

...wn of Canton, Mississippi, in Ruins—Many Houses Demolished—Not One Stone Left Upon Another.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The tornado at Canton, Mississippi, last Friday, turns out to have been much more serious and destructive than at first reported. Its course seemed to be from the northwest, and its track, scarcely twenty yards in width, lay through the center of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner and shapes. Brick walls, buildings and solid chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, bricks and pieces of wood, with equal force. The occasion altogether beggars description. Dwelling houses that were are now mere heaps of timbers. Kitchens and outhouses were blown absolutely away. Yards were strewn with debris of every living thing—poultry, dogs and ...ll utterly vanished. Substantial dwellings were ...rn from their foundations, heavily laden cars ...n from the track, huge pieces of timber carried ...ay hundred yards and buried, when they fell, in ...e earth. These facts will convey an idea of the ...sh accomplished, all in about half a minute's ...me. The Canton *Mail*, describing the scene says: "It is indeed a miracle that in all the destruction of houses, where persons with their families in them, were all destroyed, there is not one house left upon another. Among the miraculous escapes was that of Mrs. Lucy Powell and family. Her house was destroyed. The gable ends of the hotel and the building near by narrowly escaped with their lives. All was in one in the space of half a minute. The darkies thought it was judgment day, and we don't ...onder they shouted. Some thirty or more houses were destroyed, and a large number badly damaged. ...he negro woman lost her child, and it was only ...und to-day at a house some miles removed ...om its home where it had been kindly cared for, ...as not much hurt. The poor woman's life is ...hriwind. A negro man is reported to be missing, ...s are also one or two negro children. It is ...onderful that so few persons were hurt, ...nd it seems that the same hand that ...ade the tornado was specially commissioned for the helpless and distressed persons. Perhaps the number of fifteen will cover the number who are injured. Most of these are but slightly hurt. No estimate can yet be given of the amount of damage sustained from the ...ess of property, but it is believed one hundred ...housand dollars will fall short of covering it. ...t is stated that the houses were all burned down ...nd thus set on fire. A little later and the skies were perfectly clear, and the stars looked down serenely the scene of destruction below."

...own in Tennessee Wrecked by a Wind Storm.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—A *Banner* special from Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee, states that a tornado visited that place this morning at 6:45, lasting twenty minutes. Barely a house in the place escaped damage. In many instances entire roofs were blown off and walls thrown down. Among the principal sufferers are the new Methodist church, court house, Pope & Campbell's, Harper & Bailey, Haines & Andrews, *Review and Journal* office, F. G. Bostick, Mr. Milly, Crutcher's hotel, Franklin Institute, R. Raney and railroad depot. Great consternation prevailed amongst the people. Fortunately only one person was hurt. The loss is very considerable. The town looks like a shattered wreck.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR WEDNESDAY.

The storm center in Indiana will move during the rest of Tuesday night northeastward over the lower lakes, and on Wednesday down the St. Lawrence valley and extending somewhat eastward over New York and New England. For Southern States, southerly winds, backing to west, followed by clearing weather on Wednesday, except in the Middle States, increasing southeasterly winds, with clouds and rain during the rest of Tuesday night, continuing on Wednesday morning, with possibly southerly gales on the coast. For Northern England, falling barometer, easterly winds, clouds and rain. A severe storm will continue over the lower lakes during Tuesday night, and over the lower lakes on Wednesday morning, but followed on the upper lakes by diminishing northwest winds and clearing weather. A second storm of equal severity is apparently approaching Dakota and Minnesota. Cautionary signals continue at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Cape May, Baltimore, New York, New Haven and New London.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Government of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held here to-day. Rev. James McDevitt presided. The semi-annual report was read and shows there are in the Union 122 societies, aggregating about 20,000 members, and two hundred Catholic total abstinence societies not yet affiliated with the Union. A committee was appointed to confer with the societies of Ireland with those of this country in an International Union. The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a pledge for the societies, to be presented at the next annual conference in New York on the 15th of October next.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

James Montgomery, aged eleven years, while playing "Little Foster," accidentally shot himself, at the residence of his parents in Brooklyn, strangled himself.

The New York shoemakers have resolved to demand additional pay of fifty cents per day on all classes of work, and to strike if the demand is refused.

In the Lower Branch of the Ohio Legislature, yesterday, the bill for the abolition of capital punishment in the State was put on its final passage and defeated, only twenty-nine votes being cast in its favor to fifty-nine against it.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the verdict of ten thousand dollars in favor of Thomas M. Prentiss against the city of Boston for injuries received from a defect in the street.

The first train over the Toledo, Tiffen and Eastern Railroad reached Toledo, Ohio, from Mansfield yesterday, crossing the river by the new bridge. It was greeted by the firing of cannon, music by bands and the cheers of crowds of citizens, who had assembled to witness the arrival.

Two men answering the exact description of the persons who murdered the warden of the jail in Ionia, Michigan, and released the prisoners, for which they were confined in New York State several days ago, were arrested at Middletown, Ohio, on Monday.

The judgment record in the case of the murderer Stokes was filed in New York yesterday. The copying occupied one man since February 25.

The general railroad bill passed both houses of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday.

A terrific wind and rain storm passed over Augusta, Ga., yesterday afternoon, uprooting trees, tearing down fences and doing considerable damage.

The Harlem Railroad above Forty-sixth street, in New York, has been leased to the New York Central for a term of years at eight per cent. on its capital stock. The Harlem retains its city lines.

The Delaware and Hudson canal is open and the company has given orders to boatmen to commence trips on Monday next. It is thought the New York Locals will commence trips the first of next week.

The New York *Post* says G. W. Curtis has resigned his position on the Civil Service Board because he regards several important appointments recently made as a virtual abandonment of the civil service reform.

It is reported in San Francisco that Canby is surrounding the Modocs, and will soon oblige them to surrender. Jack's force is fifty-three.

Prof. Lay, the balloonist, was not heard from in San Francisco since Sunday till last night. He landed safely on the coast range of mountains, over one hundred miles distant.

A man named Matzer was arrested at Chicago yesterday for criminal assault on his little daughter, nine years old.

The election yesterday for township officers of Cook county, Ill., passed off quietly. No results as yet.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for March.

Reduction During the Month, $1,644,058.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is an abstract of the official public debt statement for the month of March:

Six per cent bonds	$1,334,741,850 00
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,749,309,150 00
Lawful money debt	15,328,000 00
Matured debt	3,023,980 00
Legal tender notes	328,591,744 00
Certificates of deposit	24,450,000 00
Fractional currency	45,109,374 00
Coin certificates	24,141,000 00
Total debt without interest	$ 452,352,108 03
Total debt	$2,220,012,328 03
Total interest	32,365,519 00
Total in Treasury	$ 98,641,317 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,155,736,641 00
Decrease during the month	1,644,058 03
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 00
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,185,497 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,893 00

THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY

Progress of the Investigation—Statement of the Mistress of the Murdered Man—Singular Developments—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The inquest over the body of Charles Goodrich was resumed this morning before Coroner Whitehill. Mrs. Myers was called and testified that she lived at No. 46 Rivington street, New York. Photographs were shown, and she recognized one as that of Charles Goodrich, whom she had known about two months; became acquainted with him in New York, but saw him first in Brooklyn; saw him four or five times a week. Saw him last on the Thursday night previous to his death; saw him on the corner of Allen and Rivington streets, about seven o'clock in the evening; met him by agreement. It was about nine o'clock when he left; that was at No. 46 Rivington street. He was in the habit of calling on her at her residence, No. 13 Stanton street. He there made the acquaintance of John L. Beach, sometimes called Henry Beach, and Roscoe. Never saw them in company together. Heard him speak of Roscoe, and say he was a dangerous man. There had been a disturbance between them. It was in the evening, in her apartments, in Stanton street. Goodrich, Roscoe and Beach were present; thought Roscoe was talking about Goodrich; they talked very loud, and she took Goodrich by the arm and led him into another room. Roscoe asked afterwards if she intended to keep company with Goodrich, and said he would be even with her. He often spoke of it, but she could not remember what was said. It was sufficient to indicate that he had unfriendly feelings, but never heard him make any threats towards him; heard him say, "God help the person who comes between you and me." This was after the quarrel, about two weeks before his death. Never heard Roscoe say that he knew where Goodrich lived; never remember telling him Roscoe said that he carried a pistol. Asked him if he was married, and he said no. Witness saw Roscoe on Saturday night after Goodrich's death; told her she was going to Philadelphia; he sometimes went to Baltimore and New Orleans. When she met him, in the Bowery, Goodrich's name was not mentioned; she did not think he intended to leave the city. Roscoe wanted to call on her, but she told him she did not want him to call. Had known Roscoe five or six months. Heard him say he had been in Brooklyn. Never told her what his business was; thought he was a counterfeiter; he wanted to assist her by giving her counterfeit money to pass; he said it was the best business out. First learned of Goodrich's death at No. 22 Orchard street; it might have been Friday morning; saw Roscoe Saturday after at No. 46 Rivington street; saw him on the sidewalk; he then said he was going to Baltimore; made him no reply. Had been to Goodrich's house in Degraw street, but never remained in the house at night. Did not know whether Roscoe had ever been arrested or not. First saw Goodrich in Brooklyn; saw him near the ferry; he stepped on her dress, begged her pardon, and then followed her on the boat and continued talking to her; she made no reply; he followed her home and asked her if she didn't want a boarder, saying that he could give the best of reference; they then became acquainted; knew he was not intimately acquainted with Roscoe, and there was no reason for his becoming jealous of Goodrich. After the quarrel in her room Goodrich met Roscoe coming down stairs, but passed without speaking. Another time Roscoe came in while Goodrich was with her. Roscoe declared to her his love. She didn't give him to understand she had affections for somebody else; she led him to believe she thought more of Goodrich. He answered that his money tempted her. The money he saw in Roscoe's pocket was larger than the one found in Goodrich's house. She went with Goodrich frequently to the theatre. Last week was with him; saw in Roscoe's pocket was larger than the one found in Goodrich's house. She went with Goodrich frequently to the theatre. Last week was with him; saw in Roscoe's pocket a roll of bills; thought it was larger than all; only a friend of his—Reuben Smith, a doctor, I think, who lives in the city. In December last a month ago our baby was born. Before that and since then Charley has treated me with the utmost cruelty, disowning all the ties between us. Several days ago a woman with ringlets came here to one of the houses after a stove she had for sale. I went to the window and noticed the conversation between them. When Charley came into the house he told me that we must part, that there was no marriage between us, that he was tired of me, and this woman with ringlets is his new love. He acknowledged that, and oh, it seems as if it could not be the same world now. All is so dark, so desolate. My heart is completely broken. I live in a struggle on as best I can. I want to do, I cannot without assistance. The reason I write this, and the circumstances under which I write it, are most painful. I have been asking for work. I have been at work in a store all this week, Monday, Saturday night, Tuesday night, my factory room, and was unexpectedly accosted by a man just as I was unlocking the door. He asked me if I wished to see Mr. Goodrich. I told him yes. He asked him who he was. He said his name was Geo. Baker. I took a second glance at him, which I had never treat me in this manner. I followed the man into the street and saw all those things thrown upon the floor. It seems like a dreadful nightmare, a morrow is the Sabbath, and where will I stay, or what will I do? I have no money, no friends. I am seated on my trunks, writing this to you. My hands are full with cold. I cannot hold my pen. For that reason perhaps it may not be easy for you to decipher my hurried writing. [Signed.]

ANY G.

Saturday evening, February 15.

Mr. Goodrich, the witness, said this letter was the only indication he ever had of anything wrong on the part of his brother. His father got on Monday or Tuesday an exact copy of this letter. Witness went to the house to see what it meant. Read the letter to his brother, who stated that he had met the woman in New York and would put her back in as a good place as she had left. Witness saw the dress of the woman as she passed into a room in the house; thinks his brother said her name was Amy Noan, or Stone. His brother said the letter was written to blackmail, and that the woman had not had a child.

Several witnesses testified seeing deceased with a lady who resembled Mrs. Myers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A man supposed to be Roscoe, the murderer of Goodrich, was arrested here to-day, and as he thoroughly answers the description given it is supposed he is the guilty party. He came here soon after the murder and has during his stay been engaged in the illegitimate sale of watches. He speaks French, Italian and Spanish, and expresses entire willingness to undergo the fullest examination, being confident of establishing his innocence.

CRIMES.

Suicide at Kendallville, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 1, 1873.

Herman Apitz, an unmarried German, aged twenty-seven, was found suspended by the neck to a tree in Bowman's woods, one mile west of Kendallville, Indiana. He has been employed on a gravel train on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad for the past two years, and no cause can be assigned for the charge, which is the supposed cause of his suicide, no other reason being known.

Work was commenced digging the foundation for a new jail to-day, and the building will be pushed forward as fast as possible. The building is to cost over $100,000 when completed.

Death Sentence in Fayette County, Pa.

UNIONTOWN, April 1.—At an adjourned Court, this morning, Judge Gilmore pronounced sentence upon Jacob Staup, convicted of murder in the first degree, in causing the death of Alpheus Glover in July last.

Coal Miners' Dwelling Burned—Supposed Work of Strikers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, April 1, 1873.

A large house belonging to the Churchill Coal Company, at Churchill, was burned to the ground last night. it had been occupied by two or three families of the miners who are on a strike, and who were recently ejected by the company, intending to employ new miners. The utter failure of the strikers to prevent the imported men from working, and their gloomy prospects generally, has caused a division among themselves, which it is feared will end in open hostilities, a portion being anxious to go to work and the rest determined they shall not. The burning of the house is thought to have been done by the adverse party. Loss about $1,000; insured.

The Indian Massacre at Cinnamon River.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., April 1.—The *Times* publishes a full account of the massacre of the surveyors, which took place March 19th on Cinnamon river. The names of the murdered men are Daniel Short and E. M. Deming, Arkansaw city; J. H. Davis, Chillicothe, Mo., and an Englishman named Robert Pool. White bird's band of Cheyennes was the marauding party. An expedition has been formed at Arkansas City to go to the relief of other surveying parties on the Cinnamon. Much excitement prevails on the frontier.

New Steamboat Line.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The steamer Potomac left here this evening for Huntingdon, W. Va., the first of a daily line of packets that are hereafter to make daily trips and connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Two boats will run in the line.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL CAR SERVICE

Postoffice Appointments Approved

Surprise at Public Debt Statement.

New York Financial Excitement.

Claims Filed for Cotton Seized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1873.

Representation by Proxy—Postal Car Service.

The Postmaster General, in view of his absence on a tour through the Southern States, yesterday, at the request of Mr. Windom, designated Mr. James N. Davis, Assistant Superintendent of the railroad mail service, to represent him before the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, at their meeting next Tuesday in New York. Mr. Davis has had many years' experience in this important branch of the postal service of the government. He has completed a mass of figures and facts bearing upon the railroad transportation of the mails, and will present them for the information of the committee. The $400,000 appropriation out of which the Secretary can meet certain contingencies in the transportation of the mails on postal cars will not be available until after the first of July. The Department will allow a small increase. The Pennsylvania Central will receive the largest increase. At present that road is paid three hundred and seventy-five dollars a mile per year for the use of its postal cars, which is the largest amount paid. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad receives about the same sum, yet the Pennsylvania Central carries thirty thousand pounds of mail matter a day against twenty thousand on the former. Heretofore the Baltimore and Ohio Road has not been running postal cars. In a recent interview with the Postmaster General, Mr. Garrett mentioned his readiness, as soon as the Metropolitan branch railroad is finished, to put postal cars on the through trains running from Washington and Baltimore. The Postmaster General will be ready to use these cars as soon as furnished.

No Cabinet Meeting.

There was no formal Cabinet meeting today, on account of the President's intended departure on the midday train for New York, where he will remain until next Monday.

Postoffice Appointments.

The First Assistant Postmaster, Gen. Marshall, had a brief interview on the subject of appointments to postoffices. The President approved the following: James M. Watts, Delphi, Indiana; Eliza Jane Graves, Onarga, Illinois; Lothario Cockern, Carthage, Illinois; Robert Shields, Neenah, Wisconsin; Benj. P. Crocker, Cambridge, New York; Daniel F. Brantlinger, Louisiana, Missouri; Louis F. Masterman, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Miss Clara L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; William McKenna, Shreveport, Louisiana; and Luther Felmore, Laramie City, Wyoming. The latter appointment is made under the Tenure of Office act, the present incumbent, Thomas D. Abbott, having been suspended.

Secretary Delano.

Mr. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, who left the city several days ago for his home at Mount Vernon, Ohio, is there superintending some alterations and improvements in his residence. He is expected to return on next Sunday or Monday.

The Public Debt Statement.

To the astonishment of everybody, the March statement of the public debt shows a decrease of $1,644,158 97. The first cause of this is the carrying over of the larger warrants into this month. Another cause is the withholding of the amount due the Pacific railroads for the transportation of the government mails and freight, which is done by the recent act of Congress.

The Financial Excitement.

The Secretary of the Treasury had a lengthy interview with the President this morning respecting the flurry in financial circles in New York. During his stay in that city, it is understood, he will consult with some of the leading financiers concerning the financial situation, and see if anything can be done to the best means of avoiding any disarrangement.

Cotton Claims Filed.

Under the act of May, 1872, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the net proceeds of all cotton unlawfully seized after June 30, 1865, to the owners thereof, over three hundred claims have been filed. None of the claims have as yet been paid, which gives great dissatisfaction to the parties concerned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1873.

THREE PER CENTS ALL CALLED IN.

The Secretary has which he recognized as having received. The following is a copy of it:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 18, 1873.

Mr. Goodrich: Sir—I propose to tell the truth. Will you listen? For the past eight months I have been living in the second house of the block of new buildings on Degraw street, third door from Fifth avenue. I have lived there unknown to any one except Charles. I could see you but two or three times to him, secretly, for I loved him so truly that I was weak enough to marry him, and he wished for no one to know of our marriage until some future time, on account of property. The reason connected with it he did not fully explain. I was very foolish; but I was alone in New York, with no friend only him. I have learned since then that one clergyman he had married as a minister at all; only a friend of his—Reuben Smith, a doctor, I think, who lives in the city. In December last a month ago our baby was born. Before that and since then Charley has treated me with the utmost cruelty, disowning all the ties between us. Several days ago a woman with ringlets came here to one of the houses after a stove she had for sale. I went to the window and noticed the conversation between them. When Charley came into the house he told me that we must part, that there was no marriage between us, that he was tired of me, and this woman with ringlets is his new love. He acknowledged that, and oh, it seems as if it could not be the same world now. All is so dark, so desolate. My heart is completely broken. I live in a struggle on as best I can. I want to do, I cannot without assistance. The reason I write this, and the circumstances under which I write it, are most painful. I have been asking for work. I have been at work in a store all this week, Monday, Saturday night, Tuesday night, my factory room, and was unexpectedly accosted by a man just as I was unlocking the door. He asked me if I wished to see Mr. Goodrich. I told him yes. He asked him who he was. He said his name was Geo. Baker. I took a second glance at him, which I had never treat me in this manner. I followed the man into the street and saw all those things thrown upon the floor. It seems like a dreadful nightmare, a morrow is the Sabbath, and where will I stay, or what will I do? I have no money, no friends. I am seated on my trunks, writing this to you. My hands are full with cold. I cannot hold my pen. For that reason perhaps it may not be easy for you to decipher my hurried writing. [Signed.]

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POLITICAL.

St. Louis Municipal Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The election to-day for city officers passed off quietly, although the wea ther was wet there was an increased vote over that of two years ago. The returns are meager, but indicate that Joseph Brown, Democrat, for Mayor will have at least 2,500 majority over George Baine, Republican.

Election at Fort Scott, Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, April 1.—The city election passed off quietly. John J. Stuart, Citizens candidate, was elected Mayor by sixteen majority over C. H. Mosley, Republican. The balance of the ticket was divided between the Republicans and Liberals.

City Election in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—The municipal election was contested by the Democrats and Republicans to-day with more than usual zeal, resulting in the election of the Democratic ticket. Hon. Levi H. Kellogg, Mayor, 217 majority; H. S. Palmer, County Judge, 1,500 majority; Bamil Walker, City Attorney, 2,9 majority; E. C. G. Brandt, Treasurer, 578 majority. The Council stands 26 Democrats to 5 Republicans.

The Illinois Farmers' Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 1.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Organization of Farmers, Mr. Flagg presided. He stated that the meeting was simply a preliminary one to come to an understanding of the objects to be sought by the Convention to-morrow, and select delegates to the Farmers' Congress to be held at Indianapolis, May 4th. He said his understanding of the object of to-morrow's convention was simply to take such action as would tend to relieve the former from the extortions and injustice so long practiced upon them by the railroads and to obey the law. He thought that no side issues were involved or should be brought before the Convention. Short speeches generally similar in line to those of President Flagg were made by several other gentlemen members.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Report for March—Receipts, Expenditures and Balance.

We are indebted to Assistant Controller R. M. Snodgrass, Esq., for the copy, given below, of the Controller's report for the month of March, just passed. The promptness with which these very interesting and important reports are furnished shows that the books of the Controller's office are kept up regularly by Mr. Snodgrass, and with admirable correctness.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond Market	$ 1,220 80	Interest	$ 7,072 25
Fifth Ward Market	26 00	Salaries	991 65
Fifth Av. Market	171 65	Printing	.....
South Side Market	110 40	Fire Department	29,375 22
Street Engineering	95 50	Police	1,783 93
City Weigh Scales	258 03	Water Works	7,031 91
Monongahela Wh'f	620 80	Streets	3,079 20
Allegheny Wharf	3 2 25	Diamond Markets	552 89
South Side Wharf	4 50	Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Int. on Bank bal	1,561 15	Fifth Av. Market	131 62
Boiling Inspectn	195 00	South Side Market	184 23
City Gaugings	300 00	Monongahela Wh'f	143 33
Lot Registering	.....	Allegheny Wharf	158 33
Street Commissioner		South Side Wharf	84 23
J. F. Hunter	81 67	Contingent	7,261 48
Weighing coal per vehicle scales	581 80	City Scales	8 00
City tax, 1872	4,952 25	East End Gas Co.	.....
Fire tax, 1872	2,476 99	City Property	509 00
Old city special	.....	Roads	1,826 56
tax, 1872	900 00	Surveys	931 86
Hastings tax, 1872	2,300 25	City Hall, furnishing	479 12
Lawrenceville special tax, 1872	50 00	Water extension	55,343 66
Water rents, 1872	6,607 94	Water bonds, interest	60,630 00
Streets — Grading paving and curbing	10,014 30	Street and alley improvement	17,357 03
Bonds sold, Water extension loan	5,000 00	Board of Health	1,500 00
Vehicle licenses	15,519 25	Bell-ringing	4,499 57
Water works	46 00	Equalization	945 00
2 liberties — Humbert $15 00, Suter $1 00	16 00	Walnut street improvement	1,761 17
Penn avenue Improvement Company	193 67	Total	$223,602 94
Main Street Improvement Company	106 46		
Walnut street Improvement Company	.....		
Pennsylvania	1,761 17		
Total	$ 58,139 14		

Balance in Treasury March 1st, 1873	$351,298 87
Receipts for March, 1873	58,139 14
Total	$409,438 01
Disbursements in March, 1873	223,602 94
Balance in Treasury	$185,835 13
Deposited in City Depositories	$185,835 13

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer, Thermometer, Rain Fall, &c., During the Month of March.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

Table showing the state of the barometer and thermometer, velocity of the wind, and amount of rain fall with the prevailing direction of the wind for the month of March 1873:

Date.	Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermometer.	Rain Fall.
March 1, 1873	30.29	29	
March 2, 1873	30.04	27	.10
March 3, 1873	30.20	19	
March 4, 1873	30.58	9	
March 5, 1873	30.69	18	
March 6, 1873	30.52	34	
March 7, 1873	30.16	51	
March 8, 1873	29.93	48	
March 9, 1873	29.72	47	.10
March 10, 1873	29.95	39	
March 11, 1873	29.74	39	.28
March 12, 1873	30.13	34	
March 13, 1873	30.28	39	
March 14, 1873	30.30	45	
March 15, 1873	29.75	46	.10
March 16, 1873	30.21	36	
March 17, 1873	30.30	31	
March 18, 1873	30.33	42	.66
March 19, 1873	29.79	47	
March 20, 1873	29.56	51	.24
March 21, 1873	29.60	29	.05
March 22, 1873	29.99	30	
March 23, 1873	29.89	44	
March 24, 1873	29.90	33	.15
March 25, 1873	29.66	45	.35
March 26, 1873	29.76	25	
March 27, 1873	29.26	27	
March 28, 1873	29.25	36	.20
March 29, 1873	29.47	49	.92
March 30, 1873	29.68	41	
March 31, 1873	29.87	41	.14
Monthly Mean	30.00	36	3.37

Total Rain fall.....

Prevailing wind West. Total number of miles traveled, 5 840.

W. E SMITH,
Observer Signal Service U. S. Army.

THE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

Meeting of the Commission Appointed to Select a Site.

The Commission appointed to select a site for the new Federal Government building held a meeting yesterday afternoon, all members being present except Col. Phillips. There was an interchange of proposals for locations are to be handed in. There are now two proposals in, but they are not yet before the Commission and will not be until after the date mentioned.

On motion Mr. Josiah King was authorized to proceed to Harrisburg to procure further legislation on the subject, regarding right of condemnation of property, exemption of taxation, &c.

No further business was transacted.

On inquiry, we are informed that the proceedings regarding the business on hand is as follows:

The Commission are to select a site and ascertain the cost. They are then to report to the Secretary of the Treasury who will accept or reject, and if he does not like any of the sites offered, he will request United States District Attorney, H. B. Swoope, Esq., upon whom will devolve the duty of procuring a perfect title to the property thereof, and when the government is not taxable by State, county or city authorities.

MAYOR'S OFFICE RECEIPTS.

Report for the Month of March.

Mr. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, makes the following report of the business for the month of March. The arrests for the month, on "view" and on information, were as follows:

For drunkenness	543
For disorderly conduct	340
For vagrancy	27
On informations	20
Total	970

Of these 119 were discharged, the rest being either fined or imprisoned.

The receipts of the office were as follows:

From fines and costs	$2,807 75
From the county commissioners, for receipts	450 00
From night police	170 00
From constables	100 00
From pawn brokers	300 00

Total for March	$4,077 90
Total for March, 1872	3,697 35
Excess over same month last year	$1,040 55

The next highest receipts of the office in one month of any year since those of July, 1870, $4,052 00.

Neville Island School.

On yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon an entertainment was given by Neville Island School No. 2. Notwithstanding the threatening weather a good number of people found their way to the little school house, and were treated to a most interesting and amusing exhibition. The children did themselves and their teacher great credit. Miss Emma Fleming sang with the children in the way they should go, and it is scarcely necessary to say that they "go it."

How to Procure a Piano or Organ on Easy Terms.

The introduction of our renting plan in this city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, and has demonstrated fully its great usefulness in providing the families of our city with a piano or organ. We can point to hundreds of families who have now an instrument in their homes who never could have done so but for this plan. It recommends itself especially to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, lawyer, &c., who have a stated weekly or monthly salary, and can devote a portion of it towards paying for an instrument. It has also been found quite convenient to merchants and others who are in affluent circumstances, but who have all their capital actively employed and do not wish to draw the full amount of an instrument at once from their business.

For the information of the public we annex our usual terms:

For an instrument, price

$160, Cash Payment	$15, Monthly Payment...$ 9
250, Cash Payment	20, Monthly Payment... 12
300, Cash Payment	30, Monthly Payment... 14
350, Cash Payment	40, Monthly Payment... 17
390, Cash Payment	50, Monthly Payment... 20
490, Cash Payment	70, Monthly Payment... 25
500, Cash Payment	100, Monthly Payment... 35

We give the above list of terms in order to give the public an idea of how the payments are arranged, *but do not present these as our only terms*, as we know very well that all persons are differently circumstanced—some can make larger and some smaller payments. Our desire is to furnish an instrument to everybody that wants one; and if the above terms do not suit persons, we want them to let us know what payments will suit them; and if we can possibly accommodate them we will do so. Call and see our Pianos and Organs if you have any desire to have one. We have the largest stock and can furnish you a *better

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

THE annual State election in Rhode Island takes place to-day. The campaign has exhibited no animation whatever. It is not probable, however, that the Republicans will allow the contest to go by default. They have an excellent set of candidates to vote for, and the full ticket will undoubtedly be elected. The State has uniformly gone Republican for ten years past. Last year the Republican majority for Governor was 1,155; and President GRANT's majority was 3,350.

WE recently made some allusion to the pending movement for a consolidation of the various independent telegraph lines of the country, in opposition to the Western Union. It is now stated that the latter company have sold out their stock, which has been bought by the VANDERBILT party, and that the present managers will retire at the expiration of their present term of office, taking charge of the consolidated opposition lines in question. Should this report prove true, the public will be pretty sure to be the gainers, from the formidable competition which would inevitably ensue.

IT IS reported that the new Supervising Inspector-General of steam vessels intends to make a general overhauling of the employees of that bureau and cause the removal of those who are unfitted for their positions. It is also stated that the amended rules and regulations, adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats at its last meeting, have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and have now the force of law. The latter information is of considerable importance to the steamboat owners of this section, and they will doubtless hail with unfeigned satisfaction the former report, should it fortunately turn out to be true.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, is winning golden praise from the papers of both parties for his stern and fearless vetoing of improper legislation, particularly that of the "special" order.—*New York World.*

Well; what does that paper, and what do its allies, the *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press*, think now of the outrageous persecution and abuse with which, from beginning to end of the campaign, they hounded this intelligent, fearless and upright public official? Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs of thistles? It is right and proper that Governor HARTRANFT should be commended for the inflexible integrity of his course, but in every syllable of praise uttered concerning him by these journals there is written their own condemnation.

A BOSTON paper intimates that "Senator SUMNER has declared that he will not again put his feet on Massachusetts soil until the batile flag resolves of the late State Legislature are rescinded." In other words, Mr. SUMNER insists that men who do not agree with him shall surrender their convictions at his demand. That Senator pronounced for the omission of the names of battles from flags and registers. The Massachusetts Legislature pronounced against it, and there the matter ought to have rested. It is not necessary to deny either his talents, his services, his good intentions, or his personal purity of character: still he is neither the greatest, wisest, discreetest or best of mankind, and is by no means to be regarded as opinion-maker for the Universe. SENATOR SUMNER evidently wishes to be to Massachusetts that which CALHOUN was to the Palmetto State. Whether, however, the people of the Bay State will care to sneeze whenever he takes snuff, is a very doubtful question.

THE opposition press is busily endeavoring to create the impression that the President designed to snub General SHERMAN as well as Secretary BELKNAP, by asking the Attorney General's opinion as to the former's eligibility to act as Secretary of War. The truth of the matter is simply this: At a recent Cabinet meeting the President stated that, if there was no objection, General SHERMAN would act as Secretary of War during General BELKNAP's absence; upon which the Attorney General, who was a member of the Senate in 1870, reminded the President that, while no member of the Cabinet could have any possible objections to General SHERMAN acting as Secretary of War, there was a law on the statute book passed in the year named, which prohibited any military officer from holding a civil position. The President, desiring to appoint General SHERMAN, in accordance with the request of General BELKNAP, but yet not willing to violate the law, thereupon, in writing, as is customary in such cases, requested a formal opinion from the Attorney General, which was duly rendered. This is all there is of it, on the sufficient authority of General SHERMAN himself. The malignants will have to try again.

WE HAVE received from the New York *Daily Bulletin* Association a copy of "The Statistical Annual for 1873." This, the second annual volume published by the *Bulletin*, has been largely extended in scope and matter as compared with the first issue, and embraces nearly double the number of topics contained in the volume of last year. The tables are made up from the daily reports of the *Bulletin*; a great deal of interesting matter being culled from the mass of figures published in monthly reports by the United States Bureau of Statistics.

To Pittsburgh merchants the tables on the subject of the wool, iron and coal trades are of especial interest and of great value, giving the prices of domestic fleece and pulled wools during each month from January, 1868, to December, 1872; the total estimate of the wool clip in the United States, in pounds, from 1867 to 1872, with the stock of foreign and domestic wools now in the leading American markets, adding a well digested review of the causes affecting the market during the past year.

The report of the coal trade devotes a large space to statistics of Pennsylvania's production of bituminous coal, by counties, giving the number of collieries, the machinery, number of hands employed, amount of capital in use, wages paid, cost of product and total valuation, forming a most valuable table for our dealers.

The whole work is replete with valuable information on all commercial and banking subjects, making it almost indispensable to all business men who wish to form an intelligent opinion of the course of trade in which they are interested.

THE MANY recent instances of fraud and defalcations in banking and trust institutions are demonstrative of the fact that all the dishonesty of the country is not in politics. Considering the very large number of men who hold office in this country, and comparing them, numerically, with those in places of trust in public institutions, non-political, the wonder is that the comparison tells so well in favor of the former. Bank officials, as a rule, are trained to their work and selected solely with a view to their reliability and trustworthiness, whilst the holders of political offices of trust are chosen from the masses of the people, without much, if any, previous training; yet the instances of infidelity are as numerous in the one case as in the other, if not more so. And it is to be kept in mind that every case of wrong doing, on the political side of this account, is at once proclaimed from the house tops, whilst every instinct of human nature prompts concealment of the other, wherever concealment is possible. We hear promptly of every case of politicians falling from grace; but we hear, on the other side, only of those which are too large or too flagrant to be hidden.

We do not point out these facts for the purpose of drawing an invidious comparison between the two, but only to show that dishonesty is not confined to politics, as some political reformers would have us believe. The truth is that honesty is the rule and dishonesty the exception, in both cases. We get the average man in both instances; and the people get as faithful officers, in the long run, as private or public corporations do. Honesty is not confined to any one class, nor is dishonesty, and the marvel is, taking into account the very numerous places of trust the voters of the country have at their disposal, that they should succeed, as well as they do, in being honestly served. That they are so served, with comparatively rare exceptions, should go a great ways toward dispelling the singular belief, which some men are permitting themselves to entertain, that every man who engages in politics is necessarily a thief.

THE LATE extraordinary rise of coal in England has set the inventors of that country at work with renewed energy on the old questions of cheap fuel and light. *Nature*, a scientific journal of high character, gives an interesting description of a successful attempt to make illuminating gas by the decomposition of water and the subsequent carbonization of the product by the use of petroleum, or bituminous materials. The hydrogen is obtained by passing steam through incandescent coke, "with which fragments of iron ore are mixed, the oxygen of the decomposed water attaching itself to the iron, forming scales of black rust, the hydrogen itself passing into a purifying chamber in a comparatively free condition. The effect of the iron is to promote the perfect separation of the two gases composing water. The charge of iron and coke in the retorts does not need to be removed for several weeks. Accompanying the eliminated hydrogen are trifling percentages of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid and of certain sulphurous vapors. The sulphur compounds are removed by passing through oxide of iron in the purifying chamber. The resulting gas, ready to do heating work, burns with a pale hydrogen flame streaked with a few green lines of the incandescent carbonic oxide. This heating gas is said to cost, for making, only fourteen cents per 1,000 cubic feet, which suffices to boil about fifty gallons of cold water. By a familiar arrangement it can be used in stoves and fire-places. For lighting purposes, this hydrogen gas is made to bubble through a reservoir containing rectified petroleum of a specific gravity of about 0.680, and is then ready for circulation and consumption, and is reported by *Nature* to have an illuminating power of 161 candles, and a flow of five cubic feet an hour. In this form the gas costs about forty cents per 1,000 cubic feet; the cost of ordinary coal-manufactured gas in London being fifty-six cents, when coal is twenty-six shillings a ton. If the gas thus produced shall prove to be a permanent compound, capable of passing for long distances through pipes, in all weathers, without disintegration, the invention bids fair to revolutionize the whole subject of heating and illumination.

THE RISE IN GOLD, AND ITS CAUSES.

The rise in the price of gold to a point it has not touched before in two years is not so difficult to understand, when all the facts are considered. It is always easy to blame the rise on speculators and "corners;" but speculators and operators for a rise base their dealings on substantial facts, and although they frequently overdo the thing, they could not succeed as they do if the public mind did not coincide, in some measure, with their judgment.

Last Saturday gold advanced to 117. On that day the statistics of the commerce of the port of New York for that week were made public. Look for a moment at the figures:

Foreign imports at New York for the week	$13,581,798
Exports from New York for the week	5,250,047
Exports of gold since July 1, 1872	49,388,173
Exports of gold same time previous year	27,914,906
Increase in exports of gold	21,613,267

These figures tell their own tale. A nation which imports fourteen millions in one week and exports only five and a-quarter millions, must export gold to make up the deficiency, and a people who exports nearly fifty million of gold in thirty-nine weeks to pay for their excess of imports, must not be surprised at the gradual but steady advance in the premium on the gold they are so lavishly exporting. Less than two years ago the government had over a hundred millions of coin in its Treasury, now it has only sixty-six millions. The difference has gone to Europe to pay for imported goods, and as the government reserve of coin dwindles, the premium on coin increases. "Always taking out of the meal tub and putting nothing in, soon comes to the bottom."

But this is not the worst of it. Millions upon millions of railroad bonds have been sold abroad, the proceeds of which have furnished exchange with which to liquidate the balance of trade against us. This has temporarily put off the evil day, but the day of payment and settlement looms big in the future, and meantime there is the interest on the bonds to pay, which adds that much more to our indebtedness. We cannot go on forever, nor much longer, borrowing money from Europe, and buying more goods than we are able to pay for. The speculators in gold are shrewd enough to put all these facts together and draw the unavoidable conclusion that gold must inevitably advance; and it would be well if all the people of the country could see the facts as clearly and draw the proper conclusion. "The prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself: but the foolish pass on and are punished."

HOWEVER bad and discouraging the late news from Spain, it is not worse or more discouraging than has been looked for from the first by most persons who refused to surrender their judgment to their wishes. There is absolutely no material in the country on which to found a republic, and when the republic had been proclaimed, there is no reason to suppose that any considerable number of the people had any other conception of the revolution than that it afforded an opportunity to insist upon the practical application of their own social or political fancies and dreams. It is certain that the most zealous Spanish theorists and those most willing to risk life for the realization of their schemes are the socialists of different schools, and they are sufficiently numerous to render positive the best contrived efforts of the rational friends of well regulated self-government. A European journal has lately said, with a good deal of truth, that anarchy is the only form of government which meets with general favor in Spain, because that each of the various parties hopes to attain supremacy amidst the tumult of the struggle to which anarchy gives rise.

It is, however, by no means clear that the republican leaders, such as FIGUERAS, CASTELAR, and others, have anything to reproach themselves with in the direction they gave to the revolution. In consequence of the King's sudden action, one or another of the parties was compelled to take the lead, and probably a larger number of the people willingly accepted the republic than would have accepted any one of the royal aspirants. In any case, civil war was inevitable.

AN OFFICIAL list of the inmates of French prisons has recently been published, which contains the names of a large number of native Americans. Among these are James G. Wells, claiming to be a native of Boston, where he says he formerly performed the duties of a clergyman. He was convicted some time since of keeping a gambling house, and was sentenced to three months' hard labor. A. B. Popple, formerly of Philadelphia, was sentenced to pay a heavy fine for the same offense, but on refusing to pay the amount named he was sent to jail, where he says he will remain forever rather than make the necessary payment. P. V. Howland, of Cincinnati, has had his sentence prolonged several times for bad conduct, being afflicted, he states with delirium tremens. He has twice attempted to escape jail, and is consequently kept in a straight-jacket and is nourished on bread and water alone. Perry Walker, claiming to be a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., as well as an ex-Congressman, was convicted some time since of selling spurious certificates of the Mormon loan, and sentenced for three years. He is employed in the manufacture of wisp-brooms, and is said to be both intelligent and industrious. Three young girls, natives of New York, Newark and Louisville, respectively, are confined for various offenses. The full list of Americans of both sexes is at present about twenty, which is said to be the largest number ever known to be confined in jail at one time in France.

THE New York *Bulletin* thinks there are hopeful signs that the impending strike in the building trade in that city may be averted. The employers propose that the men shall return to the ten-hour system, or else that they shall be paid by the hour. The adoption of the hour system is urged on the ground of its fairness to both classes, as enabling men who may desire to earn additional pay to do so, in place of being debarred by the stringent eight-hour rule. It is also said to protect the employers who adopt the eight-hour system from the injurious competition of the ten-hour firms. A change of this kind, the editor of the *Bulletin* thinks, should prove acceptable to the fair, honest advocates of the eight-hour system; but it cannot be expected, he says, that the men who meanly attempt to extort ten hours' pay for eight hours' work will agree to it. The adoption of the hour system in the building trade would be attended by excellent results in every other trade in the city, and would doubtless avert the "strike" which now seems imminent. It must come to the hour system at last, and the sooner the better.

THE Chicago *Tribune* tells this little story: It is possible that the lion and the lamb may lie down together some day, but the following story makes it highly probable that the same tender affection will never exist between the cock and the rat. Yesterday afternoon, at the Madison street Police Station an old game-cock, which had been captured in a raid on a cock-pit on Saturday, was quietly eating his dinner from a plate, when a rat came forth from one of the many holes, and crept stealthily toward him. The old gamester paid no attention to the contractor, and permitted him to nestle under the edge of the plate without disturbing him. The rat grew bold, and, reaching up, began to nibble a crust of bread. The first nibble had not been swallowed when the cock impaled one of his spurs deep in the rat's back. The rat jumped away from the mast-head of the feast, and drew itself slowly in the hole, leaving behind a trail of blood. The affray was seen by Mr. Veaey, the station keeper, who did not arrest the cock, believing the blow was struck in self-defense.

THE bonnet of the period is a thing fearfully and wonderfully made. No one can look at it without recalling Petruchio's scornful description:

Why, this was moulded on a porringer.
A velvet dish! . . . . .
Why, 'tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knack, a trick, a toy for a child!
Away with it! Come, let me have a bigger!

But the fair wearers, one and all, reply with Katharine:

I'll have no bigger; *this doth fit the time*,
And gentlewomen wear such caps as these;

and who shall dare to dispute their taste? It is, however, pleasant to observe that, in the matter of ornamentation, delicacy and daintiness are taking the place of the too *pronounce* modes of past seasons.

A LADY was knocked down and robbed in Brooklyn, a couple of weeks ago, and died a few days after of her injuries. The man who assaulted her was arrested, tried on a charge of robbery, and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. It is now proposed to indict him for murder; and against this the *Commercial Advertiser* argues that it is better to let him serve out his present term of punishment, however inadequate; as, once in the hands of Gotham's shrewd criminal lawyers, there is no telling how soon he may escape not only present chastisement, but all danger of conviction for murder.

A CERTAIN United States Senator, the New York *Telegram* says, was ruined politically by his wife. "The lady admitted that his political ruin was due to her. She must shine in society. He could not afford it honestly, but she must have a house costing $40,000 or so. Men asked how he could afford all this on his limited income, and the answer destroyed him. He began to be 'suspected.' This lady show, superinduced by the insane society-ambition of his wife, meant corruption, and the end was inevitable fatal. And political death has been followed by his complete moral ruin in the late investigations."

A GROCER in Clerkenwell, England, has been sent to prison for six months for selling tea admixed with "iron filings and clippings, gritty matter, foreign stalks and small fragments of wood." He advertised this as "exactly cheap tea—a noted mixture"—and so the court thought it. How much of an equally impure sort of tea is disposed of in the Pittsburgh market at much higher rates?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Patent Office transacted more business and obtained larger receipts last month than during any previous month since its establishment.

The Massachusetts Committee on Education has reported an act to increase the allowance of $3,000 to $5,000 a year for the expenses of teachers' institutes. It also allows children to attend school in other towns than where they belong.

The discussion of the subject of overwork in the public schools, now going on in the Eastern States, has already had the good effect of reducing the length of the daily school sessions in a considerable number of towns and cities, and the reform is still spreading. This is encouraging.

The largest catalogue of stars that has ever been published in America is now about to appear from the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. This publication has been long expected by astronomers.

The Barnesville (Ga.) *Gazette* is an entertaining paper. Its last issue contains two hymns, both set to music. The advantage of this is, the subscriber can take his paper to church, sing the hymns on the back page, and relapse into the local columns when the pastor reaches the heavy part of the sermon.

The Bureau of Education at Washington has information of the establishment of the first professorship known in England of the science and arts of education as a special subject of instruction and study for teachers of secondary and higher schools.

Wealthy Americans with handsome daughters whom they are about to take to Europe should know that a French law provides that sons-in-law may claim support from their fathers-in-law. Paris is full of "barons," very handsome and decidedly impecunious.

A medical journal states that dentists do not sufficiently study the local applications of pulverized ether to the trigeminal nerve, in front of the ear, as a means of painless extraction of teeth in ordinary cases. Henocque and Fredet announced, in 1866, that, by the local application of pulverized ether in this way, prolonged for three or four minutes, over the maxillary and molar regions, sufficient anæsthesia can be painlessly and almost certainly secured, and their observations have been confirmed by others.

The Ohio Senate is going to investigate the Cincinnati *Commercial* for charging that certain of its members have been bribed to vote against a bill prohibiting lotteries within the State.

It is stated that the saws made in St. Louis are rapidly finding their way to the great lumber regions of the North, and gradually winning the trade in those localities; not only competing with Eastern houses, but even commanding the trade, in a great measure, long monopolized by Eastern manufacturers.

There is no accounting for the vagaries of the law. A man was hanged in Massachusetts, week before last, for taking life, and last week a man was sent to the State Prison three years and a half for committing the same crime! Which sentence is the proper one?

Connecticut should be polished, keen-eyed and sharp. It manufactures about half of all the carriage trimmings, cutlery and edged tools, hardware, plated ware, spectacles and eye-glasses made in the United States.

The University of California is rapidly getting into a state of splendid prosperity. A little while ago it had a gift of $100,000 in land, whereupon it found a Professorship of Oriental languages and Literature. Another valuable gift it has just received in the shape of the Toland Medical College, building, land, and scientific apparatus—all amounting to $75,000.

The last quarrel between Germany and France is as to the inequality of space awarded their respective artists at the Vienna Exhibition. French artists having been unduly favored as regards space and light, their Prussian rivals threatened not to exhibit any of their works if not placed on a footing of perfect equality with them.

The Washington city aqueduct is at last completed. One hundred and twenty miles of water main are now in use in the district, of which twelve miles have been raised or lowered to the new grades, and 585 fire plug, 255 public hydrants, and many drinking fountains carry off the 31,000,000 gallons used every twenty-four hours in the Capital, which is but 20,000,000 less than all Paris gets from its government.

A school of music has been established at Athens. This is the first establishment of the kind in the East, and already numbers four hundred pupils.

It is not generally known that a coal fire should be lighted by putting the kindling on top instead of at the bottom, as is usually done. The dense fumes of black smoke are in this way entirely avoided, as the heat from above generates the gases in the coal below, and a clear, bright flame is the result.

The gifts to the Geneva Arbitrators, which were made to the order of the State Department, have just been finished. There are three sets, all alike, comprising five pieces—a punch-bowl, a pair of wine-coolers, and a pair of candelabrums. They are all manufactured of solid sterling silver, very richly carved, and chased and finished in the style known as satin finish and parcel gilding.

At the German Crown Prince's desire, a national monument in commemoration of the victory of Woerth is to be erected out of contributions furnished by all officers in the combined German armies, each officer contributing one and a half day's pay.

There is a "School Bill" before the Nova Scotia Assembly which has a provision similar any in our school laws, and well calculated to secure efforts of the authorities to induce a regular attendance of pupils. The school money granted by the province is to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the total number of day's attendance at school in each of the registered pupils.

Detroit has a Darwinian experimenter who declares that whenever the piano in his parlor is left open, and the room is unoccupied, a rat will emerge from his hiding place and run up and down over the keys, evidently delighted with the music produced thereby. When the piano is closed the sagacious rodent will seat himself on the corner and utter dismal squeaks.

Down in Massachusetts they have dropped the question as to who killed Cock Robin, and substituted the following:

Who voted double pay?
I, said Ben Butler,
—with the soul of a sutler,
I voted double pay.
Who was Ben's backer?
I, N. P. Banks,
—oh! not in the ranks,
I was Ben's backer.

The postal negotiations between France and the United States are not proceeding satisfactorily. The French government wish to fix the postage of a letter weighing ten grammes at fifty centimes, and the government of the United States, after having proposed a charge of thirty centimes, has stated that it will consent to raise this tariff to forty centimes, but that it will consider this proposition the greatest concession it can make.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks Vice President Wilson's act in calling General Gordon to the chair of the Senate was a very delicate and friendly courtesy to the South, and it says it will be received in the proper spirit and duly appreciated by the Southern people.

PERSONAL.

Jesse Grant, son of the President, will this week leave Washington on a railroad excursion to the Pacific coast, when the President and Mrs. Grant will go North.

Ben. Perley Poore, the veteran correspondent, is now installed as editor-in-chief of the Washington *Chronicle*, which in part is owned by ex-Senator Harlan.

And now it appears that Vanderbilt has made no gift nor endowment to any college. The Nashville *Union* and *American* understands that he has made an offer, with conditions, of $500,000 to the trustees of the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to build a university; that that offer has been accepted by the trustees and referred to the Commodore; that it is his wish both of Mr. Vanderbilt and the trustees, that this great institution should be established in or near Nashville. But, to locate it here, something must be done by Nashville or her citizens. The conditions of Mr. Vanderbilt's offer, not his gift, cannot properly be made known to the public until he receives and acts upon the proceedings and determination of the trustees, who recently met in Nashville.

Matthew Arnold is said to have been offered fifty thousand dollars to produce a fiction founded on the Tichborne case.

A musical prodigy, in the shape of a pianist who executes admirably, though he cannot read a bar of music, has been discovered in Lafayette, Indiana. His name is David Pohlman, and he is employed as a common laborer on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

Here is a paragraph going the rounds of the press, which we give for what it is worth: "Frau Countess Lacca, having obtained her divorce from her husband, Lieut. Baron von Rahden, is now to be married to a Major in the Second Regiment of the Guards, Herr von Wallowen, who has, with this view, already resigned his commission, and will shortly arrive in America. Like the Baron von Rahden, Herr von Wallowen was also severely wounded in the Franco-Prussian campaign, and removed by Frau Lacca from the field hospital to her residence, where she nursed him by the side of her first husband."

The death of a remarkable soldier of the United States army has taken place very recently at Fort Washington—that of Ordnance Sergeant Cameron. He has been in the service for sixty-seven years, and for forty years has been stationed at Fort Washington, and in all this time it is said he has never failed of lighting the lamp in the light house once, no remarkable has been his untiring strength and health. He was in command of the fort at the time of the breaking out of the late war, and was at the time the only officer there. He has a very interesting and eventful history, dating back to a period prior to the time when General Winfield Scott was in the army, and many has been the weary evening regaled and made pleasant by the story of his camp life in early years.

An interview with Colonel Pickett, of Virginia, is published in one of the Washington papers, relative to the published statement that Jake Thompson and Jeff. Davis had divided between themselves the sum of half a million of dollars when the Confederacy exploded. Pickett, it will be remembered, is the mail witness, and will be examined in the case of the Confederate archives to the government. In the present interview he says the first he heard of the charge so far as Jake Thompson is concerned, but says nothing as to Davis.

Don Dollinger's seventy-fourth birth day an autograph letter of congratulation from King Lewis was—as usual since some years—presented to the veteran canonist. The doctor will, in the course of the present year, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment to a professorship.

Mr. Manton Marble is now doing more on the *World* than he has at any other time during the past five years, and aside from its execrable politics the paper shows a marked improvement.

The Latest Boston Idea.

At a recent meeting of Boston "radicals," Prof. W. D. Gunning read a paper entitled "The Antiquity, the Early Condition and the Migrations of the Race by the Natural History of Marriage." The main idea advanced was, that in the earlier times the distinction of sex was the only one known, and that for many generations human beings simply paired as the animal creation does now. As the last evidence in the chain, it was mentioned that, only as far back as Shakspeare's time, the words nephew and niece were used alike for grandchildren and children of brothers and sisters. This custom, Prof. Gunning contended, must have had a fact with which to originate, and consequently he argued that at so me time the children of brothers and sisters, as also of might be a little mixed. Going back into biblical times he proved that a man called his own sons and those of his brothers by the same general terms of sons, and from this fact deduced the theory that in earlier times there was rather an uncertainty about family knew his own father." In examining the language terms not understood among the educated classes, during the periods at which such relation appeared to be acknowledged he traced the races from country to country.

STATE NEWS.

The *Daily Tribune* will make its appearance in Altoona in a few days.

Robert Mammon, ninety-two years old, has astonished his aquaintances by walking from his home to Harrisburg, a distance of ten miles, in five and a half hours.

The Philadelphia police are raiding on the demimonde.

Philip Wollinger, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Port Carbon on Wednesday last, aged eighty-six years.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, last week, notices of the deaths of fifteen persons—four men and eleven women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Mary A. Orton, aged 80; James Lord, 81; Eliza Walters, 81; Henry G. Acker, 82; Sarah Mitchell, 83; Elizabeth Walsh, 83; Elizabeth Londenslager, 83; Elizabeth Norman, 85; Margaret Dunn, 86; Mary Huston, 86; Anne Cole, 86; Mary A. Hutton, 87; Elijah Tyson, 88; Elizabeth H. Hamilton, 92, and Hubert Leguin, 96.

Dr. John K. McCurdy, a prominent citizen of Reading, died on Sunday, aged sixty-two years.

The ancient turtle has turned up again, this time in Frenchereek township, Venango county. The initials and dates "D. R., 1811," and "P. R., 1842," were cut on his shell. "D. R., Jr., 1872," were added, and the crustacean turned loose, scarring on his stiff coat the marks of three generations of one family.

Philadelphia's public beggars form a small army of 2,000 persons, and a writer in the *Press* says of them: "Allowing the low average of twenty cents to each, we have a total of $400 a day, or the enormous aggregate of $146,000 annually thrown away as a vast premium upon vice and laziness, or 70 per cent. more than is required to support the four largest institutions of charity in our city."

A Clarion paper states that the net annual profit of all the farmers in that county will not aggregate $2,500.

Says the Erie *Dispatch*: A sewing machine agent temporarily stopping here, whose attentions to a couple of the girls where he boarded were not duly appreciated, had his adoration nipped in the bud on Friday evening. The girls wanted to tell him that he was wasting his sweetness on the desert air—that they were not for Joseph—or something of that sort, but as they were not well up in the presentation speech business, they took the shorter method of emptying a pan full of buckwheat batter over the head of their admirer. Cupid himself couldn't resist such a batter-y and he has concluded to waste no more admiration in that quarter.

It is stated that a contract has been taken by responsible parties to complete the Shamango and Allegheny Railroad within four miles of Grease City in four months from last week. From this point the road will be pushed with all possible dispatch until completed. It will connect with the Allegheny Valley Railroad at East Brady, and will traverse the best oil and coal fields in the State.

Mr. Henry Pearson died in New Castle, a few days since, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a native of Darby, but had resided in Lawrence county since 1806.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: We have been shown by a gentleman of this city a certificate of deposit for twenty-five dollars, which was lost at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, 1862. Seven years afterwards a letter came from a resident of Georgia, directed to the relatives of the owner, and stating that it had been picked up on the battle field. The gentleman replied in person and received the certificate from the honest finder. The paper was much worn, but has been restored, and is now treasured as a valuable relic of the war and the courtesy of an honorable enemy.

In Altoona, on Friday afternoon, Homer Kleckner, about twelve years of age, instead of going to school, went to the lower railroad depot to put in time until supper would be ready. He undertook to jump on a train which was passing, but missed his footing and fell on the track. Ninety cars ran over his body, and the father of the unfortunate boy was enabled to identify his remains only by the location of a small portion of what remained intact of the coat he wore and by a ring of peculiar make remaining on a finger of one of his hands.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, these evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion and evacuation.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Imbrie, J. Kerr Lea, B. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, C. J. Hartman Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

What Did It?—Is no longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelved with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did pe form such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or worny.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Papoma is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
G. BILDERBACK
With us in our business. S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.
S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. DOUGLASS' FINE TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McKEE & DOUGLASS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAS. DOUGLASS retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. McKEE, to whom all persons indebted will please call and settle. He is authorized to receive all money due the firm, and those having claims against the firm, will present the same to him for payment.
GEO. McKEE,
JAS. DOUGLASS.
Pittsburgh, March 29, 1873.

GEO. McKEE WILL CONTINUE THE Wholesale and Retail business of Carpenter, Smither and Pearce, Mill, at the old stand, corner Thirty-third street and Penn avenue.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of H. L. FAHNESTOCK, FOR UNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by H. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
H. L. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.
March 26, 1873.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.
Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chaties, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.
118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.
NEW GOODS!
McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.
Spring Styles
Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool
HATS,
SILK AND CLOTH
CAPS.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN MARKET, AT
PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
151 WOOD ST.
Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
G. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.
SAFE INVESTMENT,
Now Paying 12 Per Cent. Every Thirty Days
Upon the Price Asked.
THREE-FOURTH INTEREST FOR SALE.
To enable small capitalists to purchase it has been divided in shares of ($200) two hundred dollars each. Price of the three-fourth interest $15,000. This is better than bank or insurance stock. Will bear the closest investigation. Reason for selling, present owner has something similar paying larger dividends and requiring his exclusive attention. The remaining one-fourth is retained by the manager, who is a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. Address H., Box 1317 Pittsburgh Postoffice.
Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF
CHARLES H. SMITH, JR.,
LAWYER,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania and all the States,
318 BROADWAY, ROOM 6 and 7, NEW YORK.
Experienced in taking Testimony on commission. WF
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHRISTIAN OTTO HESS, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street. W

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S
Dry Goods Establishment,
YOU CAN BUY:
Double Faced Black Alpaca for 25c, worth 30 cents.
Very Fine Alpaca, at $1 25.
Gray Mixed Poplins, at 12½c.
New Style Japanese Cloth, 25c.
Real Japanese Silks, 50c, worth 75c.
Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting, at 12½c.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c, worth 14c.
Good Bleached Muslin, 6c.
Damask Table Linen, 35c, worth 40c.
Ticking from 8c to 50c.
A Very Superior Ticking, at 12½c.
Prints, all grades.
SILKS
In Every Variety, Black and Colored.
Black Silks, best makes, from $1 25 to $5.
Also, at Lowest

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. B. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships, Londonderry and London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

MWF Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to exchange at 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1873.

The high point reached yesterday by the gold market has not been sustained, and, as we said, it has proved a good sale for those who had the nerve to go short of the market. The foreign exchange market seems completely demoralized, selling to such a low point as 7½ (or two per cent, below par as it would pay to ship coin from London to New York. Gold is now higher and exchange lower than before the Franco-Prussian war, both promising to be elements of derangement in the money market during the next ninety days.

When we speak of exchange being *under par* it will be remembered that under the old system established at the organization of the government, which took the Spanish milled dollar as the standard value of it was by act of Congress equal in value to a British sovereign, at which rate it was computed at the Custom House. But subsequently the coinage laws were altered and the American dollars had a less quantity of pure metal, so that it took $4 83 in American coin to equal a pound sterling. Obviously to that extent therefore, it was a debased currency. Amasa Walker says in his "Science of Wealth" that the difference between these two varieties of the dollar which is equal to nearly nine and one-half per cent. is the cause of exchange between England and the United States, generally ruling at from nine to ten and one-half per cent., and that whenever exchange is quoted at nine and one-half per cent. it is really at par, a fact that sufficiently shows the value of the old currency.

—During the past winter we had a good deal to say on the evil influences of the law regulating bank reserves under the National Currency act. The London *Economist* has been turning its attention to the same subject, and from the point of calm disinterested distance it expresses very much the same opinion of the law which we have so often given utterance to. In one of its late issues the *Economist* says:

"The infractions of the law by the banks have now been pretty frequent, and the working of the National bank system on this point can hardly be thought a success. There is no doubt that when the New York banks have a narrow margin the state of the American money market becomes very critical and difficult. These banks practically keep the banking reserve of the country, which is for that reason apt to be drawn on by the provincial banks if there is any alarm; such as a stringency in the money market is apt to produce; but the provisions of the American law respecting the reserve until the banks for performing the duties which are expected of such a portion. They are prohibited, as we formerly pointed out, from increasing their loans under the law complied with the act. In other words, the New York banks are paralyzed by their banking law at the very time when it may be most necessary for the support of credit and business temporarily to increase their loans."

The law seems to be framed only to be broken, as is proved by the fact that over twenty per cent. of the National banks at the date of their last report were running under their reserve lines. This system of reserves designed by the framers of the National bank act, as a protection to creditors of the banks, is really productive of embarrassment and injury to the banks and of general financial disturbance and panic.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	1.9¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865, 10-40's	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¾	116¾	116¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾	113¾
New 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	112¾
United States 6-20s of 1862	115
United States 5-20s of 1865	115
United States 5-20s of 1865	114
United States 10-40s	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116
Currency Certificates	112

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 1, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton	57¾	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Quicksilver	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Atlantic Express	90	90	90	90	90
Wells, Fargo & Co	90	90	90	90	90
American Express	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
N. Y. Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
do preferred	72	72	72	72	72
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130
do preferred	135	135	135	135	135
Michigan Central	118	118	118	118	118
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Northwestern	75	75	75	75	75
do preferred	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
N. J. Central	93	93	93	93	93
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
do preferred	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Wabash	40	40	40	40	40
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31	31	31	31
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago and Alton	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Alton pref	98	98	98	98	98
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Harlem	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
New Jersey Central	61	61	61	61	61
Del. and L. & W.	61	61	61	61	61
Hannibal and St. Joseph	30	30	30	30	30
Toledo and Wabash	40	40	40	40	40
Atlantic Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾

—The consideration of the usury question ought not to need light of Dogberry time. But since it is made to, the following testimony from a jurist in a position to know about the repeal of usury laws in that State is suggestive:

"I never knew an act of legislation which has so completely justified the predictions of its friends and refuted those of its opponents as the repeal of the usury laws. It would seem that we had had the ordering of events ever since to vindicate our arguments. Not only has the monetary effect been all we expected, but the moral effect on money transactions has been excellent. The secret, falsified transactions and the large fees of the nominal parties and go-betweens have disappeared, and the strain taken off the consciences of jurors, parties and witnesses, and bank officers, and the borrowers and lenders don't face to face, and the market rates more steady and govern all transactions, and money brings its natural rates."

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	58	Phila. and Erie	25½
Reading	97½	Lehigh Navigation	37¼
United Cos. of N. J.	190	Pittsburgh Sts	78½
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	21¾	A. V. R. R. 1-30s	91¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	Central Transport'n	48¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 1, 1873.

REMARKS.—This being another All Fools day, business was to a certain extent neglected. It is said that three removes are equal to one fire. Be this as it may, it were far better there were fewer flittings and more homesteads, however humble.

The rivers are in prime navigable order, and it will be seen by our oil report that some seven thousand barrels were carried down the Allegheny river on the last rise, the majority of which was consigned to parties in Wheeling, West Virginia. The receipts of crude oil by A. V. R. R. still continues heavy.

The grain market is still in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, while its twin sister, flour, reported fairly active. Choice winters and prime western brands are held firmly at quotations; but lower grades can be had at concessions.

The markets, as a general rule, is unchanged in price. All eyes are turned toward the approaching spring opening. We shall note its progress.

Following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevator:

Flour, barrels	300	Apples, barrels	225
Corn, sacks	457	Wheat, sacks	410
Oats, sacks	144	Oats, sacks	1,676
Butter, pgs	44	Bacon, pieces	2,750
Bacon, tierces	115		

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was very dull; buyers were indifferent about purchasing. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. In the absence of sales here we can only furnish the nominal rates, viz., 53@56c per gallon. Parker's—Sales of 2,000 barrels were reported at $2 16 per bbl. We noticed shipments yesterday of 4,000 bbls crude to Wheeling by river. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

There was no demand yesterday for spot or any other delivery. The extreme asking prices were 18¾@18¾c per gallon, prices being governed by the amount wanted.

OIL BARRELS.

Market well supplied. Prices are unchanged.

[By Western Union Telegraph line]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 1.—*The Courier* says: The market is quiet. On upper road there was quite a large number of settlements on a basis of $2 15. The market closed quiet at that figure, and asking $2. At Parker's the market closed weak at $2 10 bid. Market closed steady. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 17¾
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 20
70 bbls upper road, spot	2 15
250 bbls upper road, spot	2 17¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 17¾
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 15
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 20
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 15
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 18
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 22
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 16
12 casks Parker's, auction	2 12½
6 cases Parker's, auction	2 12¾

NEW YORK, April 1.—Closing March 31.—Crude in bulk and in bbls quiet and market firm without further change; demand very light; the sales embrace 1,000 bbls, spot delivery, at 19¾c, closing at 19¾. Cases quiet at 26c. Philadelphia delivery.—Market nearly nominal; short delivery 18¾@19c; last half April 19¾. May 19¾@19¾, closing at 19¾. Refined, April 1.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 20@2 25.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Market quiet at $2 25@2 40; upper road $2 20; lower road $2 20.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market quiet and firm at $2 20.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market firm. S. W. 19¼c; crude 8½c; cases 24½c; April 19¼c; May 19¼c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, April 1.—Market very dull and little offering at $2 10@2 12.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Refined 19¼c; crude 8½c.

TIDIOUTE, April 1.—Market quiet and firm at $2 10.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Market quiet at $2 30@2 40.

PARKER'S, April 1.—Market quiet at $2 12½@2 15.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	American Oil Works	464
J. M. Camden & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	464
J. J. Greer	American Oil Works	383
B. S. Duncan	American Oil Works	496
O. J. Greer	American Oil Works	930
B. S. Duncan	American Oil Works	938
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	792
O. J. Greer	Petrolite Oil Works	496
N. W. Stevenson	Liberty Oil Works	457
Tack & M.	Citizens' Oil Co	616
Jos. Bushnell	Imperial Oil Works	297
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	317
H. McKelvy	Sunbeam Oil Works	93
O. J. Greer	Hutchinson Oil Works	339
N. W. Stevenson	Eagle Oil Works	185
N. W. Stevenson	Costar Oil Works	161
Wm. Stewart	American Oil Works	298
N. W. Stevenson	Eagle Oil Works	293
T. Hackett	Hutchinson Oil Works	240
Jos. Bushnell	Model Oil Works	473
Lockhart & Frew	Franklin Oil Works	2,036
Total		10,945

Of this amount 4,609 barrels passed here unbroken, and were loaded at Wooden, Bird & Co.'s, Wheeling, W. Va.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 31, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co, Phila	148
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	419
L. Irwin & Co	Waring, K. & Co, Phila	519
Central Oil Co	Lippincott, Phila	623
J. Spear & Co	O'Hara, New York	157
J. G. Degen	J. H. Barbich & Co, N. Y.	100
J. A. McKee & Son	J. A. Bostwick, New York	200
Total		1,999

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring, K. & Co, Phila	300
Ralston & Waring	Waring, K & Co, Phila	700
Total		1,000

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 1, 1872.

REPORTED BY

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hor's. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Sunday, March 30	1,792	3,600	1,500	90	136
Monday, March 31	2,211	2,900	2,300	127	90
Tuesday, April 1	969	2,300	1,500	78	
Total, April 1	4,969	5,800	3,800	165	136

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hor's. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Monday, March 31	1,760	3,500	1,300	100	34
Tuesday, April 1	1,600	2,500	2,000	60	
Total	3,856	6,700	3,300	160	34

Cattle.

The arrivals this week so far have been heavy of through stock and fair of cattle intended for sale at this point. There is a fair attendance of buyers, but as yet they are purchasing but little stock, holding back expectantly for lower prices. The feeling is also so good, and the inclination of prices at present is downward. Very few cattle changed hands to-day. Following are about the prices at which stock is holding:

Extra 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 25; fair 1,100 lbs $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs $4 75 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were fair and about equal to the demand. The market is a shade lower than on Monday, with trade slow. At this writing, York hogs are in much good demand, and Philadelphia are more inquired for, though prices as above noted, are not quite so high.

Extra Philadelphia $9 75; prime Philadelphia $5 50 to $6 65; prime Yorkers $5 40 to $6 90.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep so far was fair. There is nothing doing in the yards to-day, buyers holding off. The feeling is inclined lower. In the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 29.—There has been a moderate business done in wool the past week, and within the last few days manufacturers are making more inquiry. There is no improvement in prices, and some lots of fleece wool have been sold at lower prices than have been reported before. There seems to be a disposition on the part of holders to close out as many of their lots as possible, and cash buyers have been able to supply their wants on very favorable terms. The stocks of domestic fleece wools in the market are becoming very much reduced, and we know of several of the leading houses which have only some little left, and here after only a few who have over 100,000 pounds each. Reports from the West state that there are only small stocks to come forward, and some of these are held by the owners above the market. The sales during the past week foot up off the market several lots which have not been held very firmly, and the tendency among all such has been weak all around. Fancies, though no better prices are as yet obtained.

Pulled wools are quiet, and sales are only made at very low prices. The transactions have been small, and there is no improvement in the tone of this part of the market.

Receipts for the week ending March 27 have been 39,722 bales domestic and 2,428 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 30,000 lbs domestic, and 300,000 lbs foreign, included in the former are the following sales of fleece: 2,500 lbs coarse at 60c; 1,000 lbs now at 62c; 7,000 lbs medium at 65c; 1,000 lbs do at 66c; 10,000 lbs do and Michigan on private terms; 37,000 lbs do and Pennsylvania at 60c; 3,000 lbs Michigan at 62c; 6,000 lbs at 63c; 8,000 lbs do X at 64c; 4,000 lbs do do at 65c; 3,000 lbs do at 66c; 17,000 lbs Pennsylvania XX at 68c; 1,000 lbs Wisconsin at 62c; 15,000 lbs New York and Virginia XX at private; 30,000 lbs New Hampshire at 57c.

Of pulled wool there have been sales of 9,000 lbs at 36c; 2,000 lbs Western at 33½c; 10,000 lbs medium at 40c.

Of pulled wool the sales have been 35,000 lbs on private terms; 7,000 lbs at 50a55c; 42,700 lbs super on private terms; 5,000 lbs at 60c; 2,000 lbs at 62½c; 3,000 lbs do at 67½c; 11,000 lbs Maine do at 47½c; 3,000 lbs do do at 52c; 7,000 lbs do do at 60c; 11,000 lbs extra at 70c; 1,000 lbs Pennsylvania fine at 62½c; 2,000 lbs do and extra at 40a50c; 15,000 lbs extra at 52a55c; 9,000 lbs at 51c; 5,000 lbs No 1 at 36c; 1,000 lbs same at 35c; 1,000 lbs combs at 40a42½c; 2,000 lbs do at 45c; 5,000 lbs medium at 60c.

There have been sales of 9,000 lbs combing at 65c; 1,000 lbs do pulled at 40c; 10,000 lbs do and delaine at 42a55c; 10,000 lbs do do at 65c.—*Com. Bulletin.*

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

March 29.—The demand for pig iron has been only moderately active during the past week, the market has ruled rather quiet. Prices, however, are generally firm. Stocks are thought by some well informed there are others who think red short iron scarce, and prompt shipping pieces in the future. Scotch pig is quiet, and almost entirely neglected, consumers preferring American, when they can.

We quote: Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore, No 1 foundry, $38; No 2 do, $48; No 1 mill, $43; white and mottled, $40.—*Journal.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat nominal; No 1 red winter is held at $1 20; no sale to date. Corn dull at 44a45c. Oats quiet; No 1 State 49c. Refined petroleum very firm and strong, with an upward tendency; carlots 16c; Ohio State oil, test, 54½@55c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅞@111¾.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1873.—P. M.

MONEY.

The situation in financial circles was marked to-day by less excitement than yesterday, but until late in the day there was very little improvement so far as money was concerned. The early loans were at 7@6% per day and interest. Later the stringency increased, and during the afternoon most of the business was at 7@8% per day. After bank hours the rate eased up and loans were made at 7@6% per cent. Strong appeals have been made for assistance from the Treasury, and rumors were circulated during the day that the Secretary had deposited legal tenders with National banks for the purpose of loaning out to ease money, and that he would sell extra gold and buy additional bonds, leaving the proceeds in the banks. The latest information was that the President before leaving for New York had a long interview with Richardson and that it is reported that $50,000,000 of legal tenders was placed in the New York Sub-Treasury. The reports, though seemingly possessed of some authenticity, could not be reliably confirmed, they, however, had a marked effect on the money market late in the day, and occasioned considerable rise in stocks. No failures are announced on Wall street, although brokers say the margins are wiped out. Banks received some gratifying remittances from the interior and are really improved in condition.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange continues demoralized, interfering with exports of grain and cotton. For 60 days 107¾@107⅞, and for sight 108@108¼.

GOLD.

Gold weak and lower, the price falling from 111⅞@111⅝, and closing at 111⅞@111¾. Large sales for built account were made yesterday and many short contracts were closed up. Loans to-day at 7 per cent. coin, 1/16 per day for carrying. Clearings for yesterday $172,000,000. Treasury disbursements $94,000. Customs receipts $215,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments broke half @ cent. in the afternoon, having been sold by merchants, and others who were unable to obtain money in any other way, and closed nominal.

U. S. comp 1881	113	5-20s, 1867	115
5-20s, 1862	115	5-20s, 1868	115
5-20s, 1864	115	New 5s	114
5-20s, 1865	115	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	112

STATE BONDS.

State bonds also declined and very dull.			
Missouri 6s	90	Virginia, old	57
Tennessee, 6s, old	80	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	79¼	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	59¾		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock market had been active and very irregular during the first half of the day, the fluctuations in money business was confined mainly to speculative shares. Speculation was unfavorable affected early in the day, and price declined 2@3 per cent., chiefly in Panama, Pacific Mail and Western Union; the effect of these sales rapidly fresh buying set in, and prices advanced ½@4 @ cent., the greatest improvement being in the stocks above mentioned and Harlem, the rise being based on rumors of Treasury assistance to the money market. The wide differences between the early and late transactions formed a marked feature of the realizing sales. The market closed very strong at the best prices of the day.

Canton	90	do preferred	75
Cumberland	8	Pacific Mail	46¾
Quicksilver	49	do preferred	90
Mariposa	25¾	Pittsburg	90¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	89	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67¾	do preferred	40
U. S. Express	45¾	Adams	15
Pacific Mail	46¾	do preferred	112
N. Central	101¾	Illinois Central	118
Erie	41¾	C. C. & I. C.	86
do preferred	72	Burlington & Quincy	110
Harlem	130	Chicago & Alton	92
do preferred	135	Panama	39
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	111
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	88¾	Union Pacific	24¾
Northwestern	75	Central Pacific	93
do preferred	86	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Rock Island	114¾	Del. & Lackawanna	99¾
N. J. Central	93	Western Union	92¾
St. Paul	35¾	Bankers Bills	109¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 1, 1873.

GRAIN.—Corn.—Demand active and prices advanced to 30¾c cash; 30¾a31c seller May; rejected 28a28½c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 24¾a24¾c cash. Rye dull and prices drooping at 65c for fresh, and 63c for regular. Barley.—Demand fair and market firm at 76c cash; 65a67c for spring No 2.

SEEDS.—Timothy seed dull and prices are nominal at $2 20a2 30; clover seed dull and prices are nominal at $4 70a5 00.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork.—Demand active and prices advanced to $15 70a15 75 cash. Lard.—Demand fair and market firm at 8@8¼c. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand. Hams in pickle 10¾a11c. Dry salt meats firmer at 6a6¾c; shoulders 5c; short rib middles 6¾@7c; short clear 8@8¼c; short clear ribs 9c. Bacon hams 13a14c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton in limited request; middling uplands 18½c; sales of the week 60 bales as follows: April 19¾@19¾c; May 19 5-16@19⅝c; June 19¾@20c; July 19 11-16@19⅞c; October 17¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 11,000 bbls. Rye flour quiet at $4 00a5 75. Corn meal quiet; yellow western $3 90@4 00; white $3 90a4 00; steady at 90¾a91c. Grain—Wheat quiet, but held a shade higher; limited export demand; small sales of spring at $1 40a1 41; white winter $1 45; rejected spring $1 45a1 50. Rye dull; Canada in bond 90c. Barley quiet. Barley malt dull. Oats 3 65. Corn steady, with a moderate business; new mixed western 65¾a66c; old store 64c; yellow western 66c. Oats firmer; receipts 13,000 bushels; Bow western mixed 42@43c; white western 44@45c. Pennsylvania 43a46c. Eggs dull. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 16¾a19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; refined quiet; A 10¾a10¾c; crushed 11¾a11¾c. Rice steady at 7¾a8¾c. Crude petroleum 9¾c; refined quiet. Pork firmer; new mess $16 75; extra prime mess, seller option, May, $16 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats 6¾a6¾c. Lard firmer; steam 8¾c; sales 1,000 tierces at 8¾c; kettle 9c. Butter firm; western 18a21c. Cheese steady and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle.—Receipts to-day 301 head; total for the week 3,774 head; the market opened dragging at a fall of 50c decline on last week's ruling prices, but towards noon became more active; 1,100 head disposed of; sales 322 Illinois steers, 1,645 to 1,720 lbs, at $5 75a6 00; 1,200 lbs steers, 1,292 to 1,368 lbs, at $5 12½a5 50; 1,000 lbs steers, 1,050 to 1,124 lbs, at $4 75a5 00; 1,000 lbs steers, 1,158 lbs, at $5 75; 45 Missouri oxen, 1,452 lbs, at $5 00; 98 Canadian steers, 1,060 lbs, at $5 60; 32 Texas steers, 1,190 lbs, at $5 00a5 12½; 17 Pennsylvania steers, 1,218 lbs, at $6; 92 Michigan stockers, 899 to 978 lbs, at $3 00a3 25; 22 Canadian stockers, 990 lbs, at $3 25. Sheep and lambs.—Receipts to-day 600 head; total for the week 3,656 head; market not fairly opened, but about the same as last week's ruling rates; sales 818 Michigan sheep, 83 to 113 lbs, $5 75a6 00; 64 Ohio sheep, 76 lbs, at $5 75. Hogs.—Receipts to-day 500 head; total for the week 12,400 head; market dragging at 5a10c decline from last week's closing prices; sales 1,000 Ohio hogs, 114 to 221 lbs, $5 90a5 95.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Bagging unchanged. Flour steady; demand good; prices unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No 2 amber, $1 30; No 3 do, $1 25. Corn in active demand; on orders 52a55c. Oats steady and fairly active at 42c. Rye dull; No 2, 78c. Cotton weaker; prices unchanged. Provisions firm; holders asking high prices. Mess Pork $16a16 50. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¾c. Hams—Plain 13½c; sugar cured 13¾@14c. Bulk shoulders 6¼@6½c. Clear rib sides 8¾a8½c; clear sides 8¾c loose. Lard—Tierces 8¾@8½c; kegs 8¾a10c; for choice leaf 8½c; small lots 8¾a9c higher. Whisky firm at 93c. Tobacco active at ½ to ¾c, an advance on previous quotations.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton quiet at 19c. Flour dull. Grain quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Linseed oil 89a93c. Eggs—Demand fair and market firm at 18a19c. Cheese steady at 10½a11c. Whisky—Trade demand. Provisions strong. Mess pork firm at $16 50, sales at $17 00, buyer May. Lard firm; steam 8c; held 8¼c; sales 11,000 kegs; kettle dried at 8¾c. Bulk meats strong, with light offerings for spot; inquiry demand for future; shoulders 6¼a6½c; clear sides 9a9½c, generally held at 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9a9¼c; clear 9¾a9¾c. Whisky firm at 93c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Cotton firm; low middling 17½c; middling 18¼c. Flour in buyer's favor; dull but unchanged; only order demand. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 2 red fall, $1 41; No 3 do, $1 37; No 4 do, $1 25. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 32@32½c on spot and track. Oats quiet. No 2, 27a27½c on east track. Barley firm; spring No 2, 76c. Rye firm and higher; No 2c. Whisky firm at 92c. Mess pork higher at $15 75. Philadelphia are more inquired for, though prices as above noted, are not quite so high.

Extra Philadelphia $9 75; prime Philadelphia $8 50 to $6 65; prime Yorkers $5 40 to $6 90.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep so far was fair. There is nothing doing in the yards to-day, buyers holding off. The feeling is inclined lower. In the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour dull; common to have to be made in order to sell medium and low grades; superfine $4 50a5 25; extra $5 50a6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 00a8 00; Ohio and Indiana $6 50a9 50. Wheat dull and depressed; red $1 45a1 50; No 1 spring $1 47; white spring $1 70a2 15. Rye steady at 82a83c. Corn active; yellow 60a61c; mixed western 61c. Oats dull; white 46a48c; mixed 46c. Petroleum—Crude 13¾; refined 19¼c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—There was a freer movement in all descriptions of goods to-day with agents and jobbers. Low grades, brown and blue shirtings, were, but all other makes firm and unchanged. Prints steady. Ginghams and flannels in more request. Woolens quiet. Foreign goods in more demand. Cashmere and colored Orleans active and firm in price. Silks quiet.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton—Demand fair at prices ruling; middling 16½c; receipts 1,000 bales. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn meal active at 40. Corn dull and prices drooping at 50@52c. Oats dull and unchanged. Hay firm at $20. Bran firmer at $11. Provisions very dull. Mess pork $16 50. Bacon—Demand and market firm and advanced ½c; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8¾c. Lard lower at 8¾@8¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts very light. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western 50a51c; white mixed western 45a46c; white 51a52c. Rye quiet at 80a82c. Provisions very dull. Mess pork $17 00. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¾c. Hams 13a14c. Lard held at 9¾a9¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; low middling 17c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong, with an upward range tendency. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear sides 9¼c. Lard—Tierces held at 9c; kettle dried 9¾c. Country bacon unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No 1 white Michigan $1 47; No 1 white Michigan $1 48¾; amber do, spot and seller this month $1 61; do May $1 67½. No 1 red $1 70; rejected do $1 36. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 39¾c. Oats quiet but unchanged; Michigan 34½c. Mess pork $15 00. Lard 8¾c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at at final 76. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 37a38c. Provisions strong; bulk shoulders 5¾a5¾c; clear sides 6¾a6¾c. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at 8½c. Sugar cured hams in good demand at 13c.

LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

BALED HAY,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

NOS. 341, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Abyssinia	April 2	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 2	Liverpool.
Castalia	April 2	Liverpool.
Trinacria	April 2	Glasgow.
Hammonia	April 3	Hamburg.
City of Montreal	April 3	Liverpool.
Arabia	April 5	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	April 5	France.
Weser	April 5	Bremen.
Atlantic

THE VERY LATEST.

ANOTHER OCEAN CALAMITY.

Steamship Atlantic Wrecked on the Coast of Nova Scotia.

Over Seven Hundred Lives Lost

Mostly Steerage Passengers.

Two Hundred and Fifty Saved.

Statement of a Surviving Officer.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The steamship Atlantic, of the White Star line, from Liverpool March 20 for New York, running short of coal made for Halifax. When about twenty miles from port, off Cape Prospect, at 9:30 o'clock, this morning, she ran ashore on Meagher's Head. She had on board over one thousand men, women and children. Only two hundred and fifty succeeded in landing. The remainder, including all the women and children, were lost. The captain and third officer were saved. The first officer was drowned. On the first receipt of the news of the disaster, a Cunard and government steamer started to the assistance of the Atlantic, but the third officer, who arrived here at 5:30 P. M. this afternoon, says the vessel and cargo are total losses.

FULLER ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

The following is the Halifax *Chronicle's* report of the disaster: *It is our painful duty this morning to record the most terrible ocean disaster that has ever occurred on our coast, the loss of a great ocean steamer, with about seven hundred and fifty lives.* Yesterday afternoon the report became current that a steamer had been wrecked somewhere on the coast, and one or two lives lost. The report was regarded as one of the canards put afloat on "All Fools' day," and little regard was paid to it. Soon the report became more definite, and we knew that the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star Line, was ashore near Prospect, and that several lives had been lost. Even yet the public were inclined to regard the story as a malicious hoax. A little later, however, it became known that the report was well founded, and that the chief part of the truth had been told, the sad being that the Atlantic had been wrecked on Meagher's rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and out of about one thousand souls on board seven hundred and fifty were lost. Need we say that the terrible announcement created a profound feeling of horror throughout the community. Having ascertained that one man from the ill-fated ship had arrived in town, a reporter went in search him. He proved to be Mr. Brady, third officer of the Atlantic, bruised, worn out and a pitiful spectacle, after the terrible events of the morning. Nevertheless he cheerfully gave such information as he could.

The Atlantic, Brady said, left Liverpool Thursday, March 20, for New York; touched at Queenstown next day to receive mail and passengers, from which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full cargo of general merchandise and a very large number of pass ngers. Brady could not give the precise number, but thought there were more than eight hundred in the steerage, and about fifty cabin. These, with her crew, would probably make the total number not less than a thousand souls. She was commanded by Captain James Agnew Williams. Rough weather was experienced, but nothing of note occurred until noon of Monday, the 31st, when, coal being short, Captain Williams resolved to put into Halifax for a supply. The captain and Mr. Brady had a night watch up to midnight, when they were relieved by the chief and fourth officers. At that time they judged the vessel to be about forty miles N. N. W. thirty-nine miles. The sea was rough and the night dark. The chief and fourth officers having taken charge, Mr. Brady went below and turned in for his berth. The captain at the same time went to his room to lie down. Nothing occurred between midnight and two o'clock, the time of the disaster, Brady cannot tell, as he was sleeping. He was awakened and thrown out of his bunk by the shock when the steamer struck. She struck heavily three or four times. Brady ran up to deck and found it full of passengers. He found an axe, and with it commenced to clear away the starboard life-boat. He observed that the engineers and officers were engaged in clearing other boats. Brady succeeded in getting his life boat clear. This was the only boat launched, and it had no sooner touched the water than a crowd made a rush to get into it. Brady had to force force to prevent them crowding in. He put two women and about a dozen men into it, and also got in himself. Just then the steamer fell over and sank. The boat was capsized, but Brady carried down with the steamer and all in it were drowned except Brady. The steamer, he supposed, became almost totally submerged, and only the bow and masts remained above water.

The greater part of the passengers were in their rooms below at the time, and were immediately drowned. Indeed, so soon after the striking did the steamer sink that many of the passengers were no doubt sleeping peacefully in blissful ignorance of the fate awaiting them. Going around them and passed into eternity without a struggle. Of those on deck, numbering several hundreds, many were washed overboard and the ship fell over, and their cries for help as they struggled in vain for life were most heartrending. Many, however, had taken refuge in the rigging and on the bow, and were still living, but with a prospect of demise certain death before them, for they knew not where they were, and were in momentary expectation of the ship sinking further, and engulfing them also. Even as they were speaking, the bow parted to the rigging, with the sea washing them continually, their situation was most perilous. Those which the waves did not sweep off, benumbed by cold and exhausted from their struggles, loosed their hold and perished.

Two steamers left here at one P. M. to-day for the scene of the disaster. There will be nothing further until they return.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The fast steamer Atlantic was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1871. She was four hundred and twenty feet long, forty feet beam, and twenty-three feet depth of hold, and registered 3,722 tons. She was constructed of iron, and had four masts and six water tight bulkheads. She was fitted with eleven boilers and four cylinders on the compound principle, and her daily average consumption of coal was only forty-five tons. The disaster is believed to be traceable to the carrying of an insufficient supply of coal for a voyage of more than ten or eleven days.

Among the cabin passengers per the lost steamer Atlantic are Wm. H. Merritt and wife, of New York, Miss Merritt and Miss Seymour.

Erie Railroad "Legal Expenses," &c.

NEW YORK, April 1.—At the Erie investigation to-day the following extracts were read from a mutilated book found in the Erie Railroad office and furnished by President Watson: Items of legal and incidental expenses, March to December, 1868, $171,464; Daniel Drew, March 18, 1868, $52,600; Jay Gould $129,000, from March to December, 1868; Hamilton Harris, 1868, legal expenses, $26,000; Wm. M. Tweed, December, 1868, legal services, $20,000; Peter B. Sweeny, 1868, $150,000; Henry Thompson, legal expenses, July 30, 1868, $100,000; A. T. Stewart, May, 1868, $4,000; Hamilton Harris, January to July, 1869, $22,443; William M. Tweed, $21,912; Samuel J. Tilden, January and February, 1869, $37,600; A. Van Vechten, $5,000; A. T. Barber, March to June, $104,700; Thos. C. Fields, $2,000; James Fisk, Jr., November 1869 to June, 1870, $22,000; Jay Gould, October 1869, $5,000; L. H. Hamilton, $2,600; Senator Conkling, March, $4,000; Hamilton Fish, expenses, September, 1870, $194,000; Hamilton Harris, $20,000; James O'Brien, $2,500; Wm. M. Tweed, $6,750; A. Van Vechten, $7,500; Hugh Hastings, legal expenses, April 27, 1868, $15,000.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—River has fallen six inches and falling with fifteen feet six inches in the canal, thirteen feet six inches in the Indian chute and seven and a half feet under the draw of the Railway bridge. Business good. Arrived.—City of Cairo, New Orleans. Departed.—City of Cairo, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 1.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 52 to 68; very slight rise. River has fallen 2 inches, and very rough. Port list: Up—R. E. Lee, Bermuda, Fayette, Idlewild, and Pat Rogers. Down—Charles Bourne and barges, H. D. Bacon, Quickstep, Florence Lee, and James E. Rankin. All with good trips.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 1.—River falling with thirteen feet on Harpeth Shoals. Heavy rain storm this morning. Weather clear and pleasant to-night. Arrived—F. P. Gracy, Wabash river; Juo. S. Branford, Bulkesville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 1.—Arrived—Peytonia, Louisville; John Gilmore, Cape Girardeau. Departed—Mary Miller, White river. River has risen fifteen inches. Heavy gale from the Northwest all day. Cloudy; thermometer 58.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Arrived—Sam Roberts and Clipper, Ohio river; St. Luke, Missouri river; Memphesph, Dubuque; Hobbs, Wheeling; Bertrand, Keokuk; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Feninah, Arkansas river; Capital City, Vicksburg. Departed—St. John, Memphis; Bertrand, New Orleans; Bertram, Keokuk; Elliott and H. Hammit, Memphis. River falling slowly. Cloudy, wet and drizzling rain most of the day, and heavy rain nearly all last night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 1.—A heavy storm at two o'clock this morning, no damage reported. Pleasant and River rising steadily. Arrived—Bostona, Cincinnati; St. Joe, St. Louis. Departed—Kate Kountz, Mary Lowry and Julia, St. Louis, Little Alps New Orleans; Thomas Sherman and C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Utah, Arkansas River; Batesville and Pat Cleburne, White river.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts 3,800 head; market fairly active and unchanged; best sales were $28 extra choice steers, averaging 1,600 lbs, at $6 70; bulk of sales to shippers at $5 25@6 00; sales to city account at $3@5 25; stockers and feeders closing dull and weak. Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head; market active, and a little firmer; all sales chief at $5 50@6 00. Sheep—Receipts 2,500 head; market active and firm at $3 75@5 25 for common to fair; $5 30@6 25 for choice mutton grades; extra $6 50@7 40.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 1.—Beef cattle—Receipts 998 head; supply continues light from the Northern States; best of the offerings, with some exceptions, were sold, for which there is a fair demand; no material change in prices; sales of choice at $6 50@7; extra $6 50@6 75; first quality $5@5 25; second $4@4 75; third $3@3 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,000 head; market dull and prices 50 lower; sales in lots at $3@4 75 each; extra $5@7.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Corn easier at 56½@57c for all kinds. Oats 42c. Lard in demand; fierce, packers, 15½c; refined 15¾@c; keg 99½@c. Other articles unchanged.

CITY MATTERS.

Police Committee Meeting.

A stated meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening at the Mayor's office. But little business of public importance was transacted. The pay roll was passed as follows:

Police, for the month of March:.....$17,582 11
Bills.....460 68

Total.....$17,992 79

Mayor Blackmore reported Mr. James Patterson clerk, and the appointment was confirmed.

The Survey of the Youghiogheny.

Under an act passed at the late session of Congress, for the survey of the Youghiogheny river, Col. Merrill was authorized to appoint an engineer to conduct the work. People living along the line of the stream, and others in this city and vicinity interested in the success of the undertaking, have initiated a movement to secure the selection of Mr. Sigismund C. Loew for the position. This gentleman has been connected with some of the most important public improvements in this section of the State, and is thoroughly conversant with the extensive boundless resources of the country. His appointment, it is claimed, will secure the successful conclusion of this most important public enterprise.

Port Perry Agitated.

The citizens of Port Perry are protesting against the passage of an act to authorize the vacation of certain streets in that village, alleging that the effect will be to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct a high embankment from the river to Miller's hill, thus placing such a barrier in the way of travel as will effectually cut the town in two. The company, for the purpose of forming a connection with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, are building a bridge over the Monongahela at Port Perry, and a tunnel is being cut through Miller's hill. An embankment is needed from the mouth of the tunnel to the entrance to the bridge, sixteen feet above the level of the Connellsville tracks, and in order to make the fill several streets will have to be intersected. It is the intention of the company to put a sixteen feet earthwork between the upper and lower parts of the village, and the difficulty will probably be obviated by the construction of arches over the streets.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Control—The City Superintendency Question Again—Reports of Committees—Routine Business.

The Allegheny Board of Control met in regular session last evening.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Joseph King, who offered the opening prayer. The Secretary then called the roll, after which the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Hays reported the resignation of R. T. Davis as a member of the Local Board of the Ninth ward and the appointment of Jos. Drexler to fill the vacancy. Mr. R. C. Miller reported the election of Miss Helen P. Smith as a teacher in the primary department in the Fourth ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Lyle. The elections were confirmed.

Mr. Hamilton called for the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, but the committee was not ready. Mr. Hamilton then moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them. Carried.

Mr. Hamilton said that the resolution referring to tenth was that the rules be so amended as to strike out paragraph tenth, under the head of Duties and Powers and duties of standing committees. The section provided that the President shall appoint a Committee on School Inspection without regard to ward boundaries, of which he shall be chairman. He then moved that the section be stricken out.

Mr. Smith moved as an amendment that the special business of the Board of Control at the next meeting shall be to consider the property bill, electing a teaching shall be to consider the property bill, electing a City Superintendent.

A point of order was raised that the amendment was irrelevant to the question now before the Board, when Mr. Smith withdrew the amendment for the present.

After considerable discussion, the motion of Mr. Hamilton to strike out section tenth was lost by a vote of four ayes to seven nays.

Two members of the Committee on School Inspection have tendered their resignations, giving as their reason that they felt it was impossible for them to attend properly to the duties belonging to that committee. No action was taken.

The report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries was called for.

Mr. Patterson stated that the report was in the hands of the Chairman of the committee, but that gentleman was absent, and he could only make a verbal report, as he could not remember the figures. He then moved that the report be printed and sent to each member, so that the Board would be ready to act upon it at the next meeting. Mr. Hobson moved as an amendment that the schedule of prices in the Pittsburgh schools be also printed side by side with the report of the committee. The amendment was carried, and the original motion also prevailed.

Mr. Patterson, a member of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, said that at the last meeting of the Board a resolution was referred to them, to report whether the experience of a teacher in a private school will be credited to them the same as the experience of a teacher in the public school. He said that the committee had decided to report that no difference should be made, whether the experience was in a private or a public school.

A motion was made to adopt this part of the report, but it was lost.

Mr. Patterson called up his resolution relative to considering the propriety of electing a City Superintendent at the next meeting. The resolution was adopted.

The Secretary reported that the pay roll for the month was $8,824 50; total enrollment, 464; average attendance, 6,408; per cent of attendance, 86.

The meeting then adjourned.

$75,000 FOR FRIENDSHIP.

A Singular Bequest of the Late James McCully.

One of the most eccentric acts of the late James McCully, the millionaire, was the leaving of a certificate, or order, upon his administrators, to pay to an old friend, Mr. Robert D. Clark, dealer in boat stores, No. 184 Water street, the sum of $75,000, "as a token of friendship and good will." This and other bequests in Jefferson's persuasion of "Rip Van Winkle" is one of the best upon the stage of the day, and will always be remembered as Jefferson's best play. It ran smoothly throughout, and was received with some of the admiration observable only in a well gratified audience.

Alms's American Theater.

The apparent dismemberment of a man, in full view of the audience, was a thing which would not be a pleasant thing to think of; but when considered as an optical delusion, it loses its horrible features and becomes very interesting. Prof. Tobin takes a man to pieces before the eyes of the people in the theater every evening, without detriment to the subject operated upon. There is a fine corps de ballet, and numerous variety artists in the company. There will be the usual matinee to-day.

Trimble's Varieties.

The Gem ballet troupe continue to win unqualified praise from the great crowds which flock nightly to this theater. Their evolutions are the embodiment of the "poetry of motion." Charles Howard's sketches of pulating the risible muscles of the auditorium, bum ful by turns of fun and pathos. The extravaganza of the "Three Musketeers" as rendered here is equal in all respects to the efforts of the Lydia Thompson blondes. There will be two performances to-day, at noon and evening.

The Ole Bull Concert.

To-night, at Library Hall, Ole Bull will give his first concert, the seats for which are on sale at Binne's music establishment, Fifth avenue. We append the programme:

1. Piano Forte Solo, Paraphrase sur "Rigoletto".....Liszt.
MR. JOSEPH HART DENCK.
2. Duo. "Italiana in Algeri".....Rossini.
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY AND SIGNOR FERRANTI.
3. Violin Solo, "Visions".....Ole Bull.
OLE BULL.
4. "Vol Che Sapete".....Mozart.
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY.
5. Piano Forte Solo, "Le Rovali du Lion," (Awakening of the Lion,) Caprice brillante.....Konlski.
MR. JOSEPH HART DENCK.
6. "Femmine! Femmine!" (Woman! Woman!).....Fioravanti.
SIGNOR FERRANTI.
7. Violin Solo, "Adagio".....Mozart.
OLE BULL.
8. Duo, "Crispino".....Ricci.
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY AND SIGNOR FERRANTI.
9. Violin Solo, Introduction and Variations on the theme, "Lily Dale".....Ole Bull.
OLE BULL.

In the rush of other attractions our citizens should not forget that one of their home musical organizations will attempt for their delectation the performance of Flotow's opera "Stradella." The Rubinstein society embraces in its ranks many of the best of Pittsburgh's amateurs, and they have for some time past been preparing for this important event in the history of their organization. The society will be given at Library Hall on Friday evening next, and we hope to record the entire success, artistically and otherwise. Such a result would be creditable to the whole community.

Italian Opera.

We are promised the finest Italian opera at the Pittsburgh Opera House, on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, by the two great rival *prima donne*, Lucca and Kellogg, aided by the company from the Academy of Music, New York, including full orchestra and chorus. On Monday evening Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will sing as "Leonora" in "Trovatore," and on Tuesday Mme. Lucca will undertake the part of "Marguerite" in "Faust." Concerning the latter performance a critical Boston journal has this to say:

"Madame Lucca electried the audience by her impassioned acting as well as by her superb singing, and the ascribing of boundless enthusiasm to a degree which seemed quite remarkable for a public naturally cold if not indifferent. The fair artiste was rapturously applauded several times during the progress of the opera, and called before the curtain over and over again. In fact, it was a genuine ovation. Madame Lucca's conception of the character of the Gretchen differs not essentially from that of Nilsson, Kellogg and other artists we have had here, but her impersonation is not always the same. In place of the conventional blonde locks, she is content to wear her own lustrous black hair. Like Nilsson, she makes a strong point of the cathedral scene, and also of the prison scene, though there is little in common between these two artists. The garden scene was exquisite done, not only in the love making of Faust, where Madame Lucca appears to put forth her strongest efforts, but in "King of Thule" and the singing of the Jewel song. The latter was sung with dramatic earnestness, as well as with tender musical expression, and the later music in the scene at last was also given with intensely fine effect. In the cathedral scene she was at her greater height of dramatic intensity, while her rich voice gave the music its fullest effect. The arrangement of the cathedral scene was entirely different from what is usually witnessed, and much more in consonance with the poem. The action takes place within the church instead of at the entrance. In the last scene, also, Lucca aroused intense enthusiasm. The other characters of the opera were sustained with a degree of general evenness and smoothness which served to heighten the good effect of Madame Lucca's performance."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court yesterday morning the assignees of Patrick Featherston, of this city, bankrupt, presented their report of the sale of real estate under order of the 29th day of January last, which was confirmed.

On the petition of the assignee of George P. Card, of Tiago county, bankrupt, order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged—Iowa.

Charles and Alfred Bowman, of Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin.

Bernhard Seligsinger, of Scranton, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Preliminary orders were granted in the matter of the application for charter of incorporation of the St. Stanislaus Aid Society of Pittsburgh and the Susuria Building and Loan Association.

A verdict for plaintiff for twenty-five dollars was found in the case of David Aiken vs. the Howard Sun Dial and Public School, being an action to recover for measuring done.

W. H. Parke vs. John Rush. The plaintiff took a non suit.

David Arnheim vs. the Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Oakland Passenger Railway. Action to recover for the use of two mules. Jury out.

Lenhart & Co. vs. Henry Sibold. Action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

In the case of A. W. Boyd vs. T. F. Phillips, a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

The jury found for defendant in the case of McGurgan vs. Sweeney, action to recover for a lot of hay sold.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

76 Holfelder vs. Kunz.
89 Barclay vs. Tanner et. al.
93 Brownell vs. Jones.
97 Seiger & Co., vs. Rees & Co.
101 McCandless vs. Grubbs.
105 Deckenbaugh vs. Voolker.
106 Peden vs. Hughey.
107 Howard vs. Gallagher.
108 Schauss vs. Frank & Son.
109 Mangan et. al. vs. McDonough et. al.
110 McCormick vs. Graham.
111 Graham vs. Mackeown.
112 Marsh vs. Volmer.
114 Reighard vs. Reid.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

City of Allegheny vs. William McCreery. Action on a municipal lien for grading and paving. On trial.

The report of the commissioners in the case of Renfry Bright et al vs. Rachel R. Bright—proceeding in partition of land in Penn township—was presented and confirmed absolutely, each party to pay an equal share of the costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

134. A. Stewart vs. Catharine and Samuel Hosack.
142. Jos. Hastings vs. P. Shields.
157. F. Ulmer vs. J. Peter et ux.
158. Lucinda K. Tyson, vs. Keuntz.
172. Roedelheim, agent, vs. Wm. Robinson.
179. Mary A. Carlin vs. Thomas Carlin.
196. Hilton vs. Adams.
199. Canfield vs. Gilmore.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Barrett, convicted recently of an overcoat, the property of John Clark, was granted a new trial and acquitted.

Hannah Bailey guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, on oath of John Brannan.

In the case of John Zimmerman, charged with obtaining money from Stephen H. Dyer, to the amount of $1.80, by falsely representing that he was the owner of a large quantity of land in Texas, which the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the prosecutor to pay the costs.

In the case of D. J. Trexell, charged with assault and battery on Henry Schlyel, a *nol pros.* was allowed on equal division of the costs.

Patrick Hannon and George F. Stewart were acquitted of the charge of larceny and larceny by bailee of a horse, property of Joseph Bell.

In the case of Martin Connolly and John Connolly, charged with aggravated assault and battery by forcing Mary Connolly, the jury found a verdict guilty of simple assault and battery as to the former, and not guilty as to the latter.

The case of William Tomer, Sr., and William Tomer, charged on oath of Simon K. Burt with aggravated assault and battery, was tried at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Wm. McCaulill,
Jas. Belloy,
Louis Daniel,
Alonzo Walden,
Martin Joyce,
Geo. Kleckner,
Abram Weiler,
Henry Fair,
Wm. Foley.
Lorenzo Ward et al.,
Emanuel Belloy,
August Beilfield,
Frank Murphy, et al.,
Elijah Harris,
Wm. Brown,
M. E. Scringer,
Andrew Miller.

The Proposed Inspector of Loan Associations.

A large meeting of members of a number of building and loan associations in this vicinity was held last evening in Curry Institute, for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of an Inspector of Building and Loan Associations, when the law is passed.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. J. G. Weldon to the chair. The reporters of the press were elected secretaries.

Mr. Munro stated the object of the meeting, after which remarks were made by a number of gentlemen present, who held that it was important that something be done.

Alderman Krehan read a letter he had just received from Hon. Miles Humphreys. It said that the bill providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Building and Loan Associations, when considered in committee, would receive due attention, and there was not much likelihood of its being passed.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. D. P. Corwin, Darlington, R. Barrows, A. Hartupee, Armstrong and W. B. Sterrett. The committee, after a brief absence, returned and reported a series of resolutions protesting against the appointment of an Inspector, on the ground that such an office was unnecessary, as the associations were able to attend to their own business. The resolutions also provided for the appointment of a delegate to go to Harrisburg to use his influence to defeat the bill.

The resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Alex. McFarland appointed to visit Harrisburg.

The third and last meeting will be held this evening in Gerst's Hall, No. 129 Ohio street, Allegheny.

The Supply of Water in Allegheny.

The citizens of Allegheny experienced great inconvenience yesterday, owing to the short supply of water. The supply in that part of the city lying above North avenue was entirely cut off, as was also some parts of the Third and Fifth wards. The supply in the lower part of the city was about one-half its usual pressure, and the same was the case in upper portions. There was no water in the penitentiary, for at a number of points near the river where it was expected it would be found it did not remain until the last. A steam fire engine was placed yesterday between the Fifth and Sixth bridges on Federal street, and was in operation all day and last night in pumping water into one of the pings, which will assist materially in keeping up a supply of water during the day. The cause of the trouble was a break in one of the works which conveys the water to the reservoirs, when both engines will be put in operation, and thus the usual supply of water be obtained.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

At a late hour on Monday night, a man named Charles Snyder was found buried underneath a heavy mass of slate in Hays & Son's coal mine at Beck's run. It is supposed that the accident happened during the morning hours, when it is said that it was fi and that his left leg was fractured below the knee, but aside from this only a few bruises were discovered, and he believed he died from suffocation. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a married man and lived with his wife and two children. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Wilhelm, Deputy Sheriff.

Assignment of Capt J. V. McDonald.

We are sorry to announce that our estimable friend, Captain John V. McDonald, one of our wealthiest coal merchants, has been compelled to make an assignment. Capt. J. V. McDonald has had very poor health for the past six or eight months, and it is to be hoped that a change of air will soon be entirely recovered. The assignment was made to Capt. John F. Dravo, who will attend to the business.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

AN "Anti-treat" Society has been organized on the South Side.

MR. LOUIS STRILEY has been elected President of the Trinity Lyceum, a debating society.

A DEBATING Society has been organized for the children of the members of the German Turners' Association of the South Side.

THE Police Committee last night instructed the chairman to present an ordinance in Councils providing for a lock-up on the South Side.

A MAN named Kerrigan, who arrived yesterday on the Connellsville Railroad, lost a bundle of clothes, together with all his money, somewhere on Ross street.

THE butchers of Allegheny took out leases yesterday, at the controller's office, for the old stands in the market house, the time of their first lease having expired.

PATRICK MCAMARA, with Wm. Oiler, were discovered on Monday night on the roof of the St. James Hotel under suspicious circumstances. Patrick was arrested and locked up.

HERMAN SEIBERT and his wife Josephine yesterday instituted a suit for slander, in the District Court, against Mrs. Elizabeth Geer and his wife Henrietta. A summons was issued.

A COMMUNICATION was received yesterday at the Teachers' Institute from one of the members of the State Teachers' Association, stating that that body would meet in this city in August next.

A VERY wealthy farmer of Onio county, Kentucky, has this "motto in his field": "If any man's or woman's cows or oxens gits in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off close to the rump." As we witnessed, and much more in consonance with the times. The solemnities takes place within the church instead of at the entrance. In the last scene, also, Lucca aroused intense enthusiasm. The other characters of the opera were sustained with a degree of general evenness and smoothness which served to heighten the good effect of Madame Lucca's performance."

Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given at the hall, Fourth ward school, Pittsburgh, this (Wednesday) evening, April 2, by Hon. E. E. White.—"The Question of the Hour," and select readings by J. Newton Gotthold.

LECTURE BY MR. WHITE.

Mr. White's popular lecture on "The Question of the Hour" has been highly commended by the press of the different cities where it has been delivered. The *Ja ly Journal*, of Lafayette, Indiana, thus alludes to it:

"We yesterday evening enjoyed the privilege of listening to the lecture of the Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio. We say privilege, for rarely have we heard a lecture more powerful in argument, more elegant in diction or soul-stirring in eloquence. One of the leading educators of the country, the speaker brings to his calling great ability as a scholar and orator. With an ease that belongs only to the master, he commands the choicest figures of rhetoric, and to the illustration of his subject he brings the most intimate knowledge of th history of nations."

The Columbiana (Ohio) *Gazette* thus speaks of the lecture: "We have attended the majority of the lectures delivered in this city the past winter, and we unhesitatingly declare Mr. White as the most graceful speaker who has yet stepped upon the platform, * * * His lecture was excellent—an entire success in delivery and ability."

The Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* and *Journal*, respectively, pronounce it a "most masterly effort," and "one of the most elegant addresses we have ever listened to."

Tickets for sale at the music and book stores.

It is Interesting

To all merchants having use for wagons, and to farmers and planters, to know where they can purchase a suitable article at the very lowest price. We can assure them that the Messrs. Collins, proprietors Wagon Works, Messrs. Coleman & Son, proprietors, Nos. 16 and 19 (inclusive) Marion avenue, near the soldiers' monument, were they make wagons of all kinds, to order and of short notice, at bottom prices. They have a large stock of ready made wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, etc., of their own manufacture on hand, which they will dispose of at prices to suit purchasers, as they are clearing up all their old stock. They manufacture the celebrated iron thimble skein wagon, and also the same style in wood, and can warrant the service of the former wagon cannot be found. It is worth any man's time to call and see these works.

The Anderson Sash Balance

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street, where the agent takes great pleasure in explaining it to all parties. It has become so popular that a large majority of the new buildings being put up here and elsewhere are using these balances. They are simple and durable and are warranted for fifteen years. The expense of altering windows for these balances is trifling, and many have adopted it with perfect satisfaction.

Bank or Other Business.

The pr perty No. 211 Penn street, near Sixth, now occupied by Dr. C. Wurzer, who will remove about the 5th inst. to No. 10 Ninth street, will be let or leased for a bank or other business, and changed to suit parties. Inquire soon on the premises.

A New Tobacco Store.

Messrs. W. C. Piper & Co. have just opened a new tobacco, cigar and pipe store at the corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, where they intend to keep a large stock of goods usually found in market, fine imported goods included, and are determined to sell them very low, and give perfect satisfaction to all customers. The is a very convenient location, and the success of the new firm is certain.

Charles Stokes & Co.,

the celebrated Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, invite an inspection of their unusually elegant stock of fine imported fabrics for men's wear. Every attention is paid to the workmanship and trimming of their garments.

The cutting is surpassed by none, and every endeavor is made to give perfect satisfaction. 34 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the Girard House.

Travel to Europe and Cost of Round Trip to Vienna Exhibition.

Mr. Thos. H. Dravo, the popular steamship agent, 47 Smithfield street, can book parties there and back by the following routes:

Via Glasgow, by steamer, to Leith;
Harwick via Hamburg via Leith;
Rotterdam via Harwich via Rotterdam;
Utrecht via Dresden via Cologne;
Cologne via Prague, &c., via Coblenz;
Cologne via Hanover;
Mayence, &c., via Passam, &c.

Round trip tickets in cabin, good for return by other route within one year from date of issue, $230 gold, or equivalent in currency. ws

Seeds, Plants, Trees.

Read the advertisement of James Bennett, 132 Smithfield street, in another column. Our readers will find at Mr. Bennett's a choice selection of seeds, plants and trees for spring planting. His stock is large, and the time the market affords, at low prices.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s, To buy fine vases and China ware, Shades of all kinds for gas fixtures, Decorated toilet sets, tea and dinner sets.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan,

Use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Reliable and harmless. Also, for pimples on the face, blackheads and rash forms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, the great skin medicine. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. WFM

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the manufacture of soda fountains none of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and the highest artistic effect are combined with unequaled simplicity and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine samples, or send for circulars, and there was not much likelihood of its being passed.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. D. P. Corwin, Darlington, R. Barrows, A. Hartupee, Armstrong and W. B. Sterrett. The committee, after a brief absence, returned and reported a series of resolutions protesting against the appointment of an Inspector, on the ground that such an office was unnecessary, as the associations were able to attend to their own business. The resolutions also provided for the appointment of a delegate to go to Harrisburg to use his influence to defeat the bill.

The resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Alex. McFarland appointed to visit Harrisburg.

The third and last meeting will be held this evening in Gerst's Hall, No. 129 Ohio street, Allegheny.

The Supply of Water in Allegheny.

The citizens of Allegheny experienced great inconvenience yesterday, owing to the short supply of water. The supply in that part of the city lying above North avenue was entirely cut off, as was also some parts of the Third and Fifth wards. The supply in the lower part of the city was about one-half its usual pressure, and the same was the case in upper portions. There was no water in the penitentiary, for at a number of points near the river where it was expected it would be found it did not remain until the last. A steam fire engine was placed yesterday between the Fifth and Sixth bridges on Federal street, and was in operation all day and last night in pumping water into one of the pings, which will assist materially in keeping up a supply of water during the day. The cause of the trouble was a break in one of the works which conveys the water to the reservoirs, when both engines will be put in operation, and thus the usual supply of water be obtained.

DIED:

MCILVAINE—On Saturday evening, March 29, 1873, at her residence, Larimer avenue, Nineteenth ward, of pneumonia, MRS. HETTIE, wife of T. H. McIlvaine, in the town 3 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, Larimer avenue, near Station street, Nineteenth ward, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Services at 10½. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's Stables, liberty street, opposite Union Depot, at 9 o'clock. Friends of family are invited to attend.

LAUGHLIN—On Monday morning, March 31, ALICE B., wife of Henry A. Laughlin in the thirty-third year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 121 Penn street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 2, at 2½ o'clock.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy,

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties are of effectual in complaints and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children of the whole family, and for the elderly a most excellent location, and the success of the new firm is certain.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $8,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,

AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,

$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8 25. Revolvers, $6 to $7 50. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Rifles, $5 to $50. Walking Canes, Fishing Rods, Fishing Tackle, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material, Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock and get our new illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

PROPOSALS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa., until 12 o'clock M., APRIL 10, 1873, for the sale to the Government of a Lot of Land in Pittsburgh, Pa., as a site for the proposed Government Building to be erected thereon.

The Lot must be one-half of one of the original blocks of the city of Pittsburgh, or a small block equivalent thereto in size. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposal for a Site for the Government Building at Pittsburgh, Pa.," and addressed to the undersigned,

MESSRS. CHARLESWORTH,
THOMAS STEEL,
GEO. A. BERRY,
AUGUST AMMON,
JAMES P. BARR,
CHAS. B. SEDD,
DAVID REED,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JOSIAH KING,
ROBERT HANEY,
F. C. NEGLEY,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE EDGAR THOMSON STEEL WORKS,
Pittsburgh, March 25, 1873.

PROPOSALS will be received at the above Office until APRIL 10, 1873, for the delivery of about 22,000 Cubic Yards of Earth, and Levelling of the Grounds of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at McKinney's Station, line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Plat of Grounds can be seen at Office, No. 31 Fifth avenue.

CARNEGIE, McCANDLESS & CO.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24, 1873.

TO STONE MASONS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

Indorsed "Proposals for Foundations," will be received at the Office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Municipal Hall, until 3 o'clock P. M